

F.O.I.A.

JULIUS ROSENBERG ET AL.

FILE DESCRIPTION

H/E **FILE**

SUBJECT

SILVERMASTER

FILE NO.

65-56402

VOLUME NO.

141

SERIALS

3451- 3500.

*141 AC
Ferguson
transcripts*

Inventory Worksheet
FD-503 (2-18-77)

File No: 65-56402

Section 141

Re: SEVERIN, S. J.

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
3451	8-12-48	NH ltr HQ	1	1	b7c b7D
3452	8-11-48	WFO ltr HQ / memo	2 1/1	2 1/1	
3453	8-22-48	HQ π SE	2	0	b1
3454	8-4-48	WFO ltr AD / lead	1 1/2	1 1/2	
3455	8-22-48	NY ltr xld	2	2	
3455	8-30-48	AD ltr AG	2	2	
3456	8-24-48	LAOJ memo, memo	1	1	
3456	8-24-48	LA ltr WFO	1	1	
3457	8-3-48	Bureau memo, memo	1	1	
3458	8-25-48	LAOJ ltr memo	2	2	
3459	8-13-48	LAOJ memo, ltr	1	1	
3460	8-23-48	NY π HQ	1	1	

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20 20 20 20

File No: 65-56402

Re: STILLMANSTEIN

Date: _____

Section 141

(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
3460	8-30-48	LD Ltr AL	1	1	
3461	8-31-48	Letter memo LADD	1	1	
3462	8-22-48	LADD memo DNR	1	1	
3463	8-4-48	Feldman memo LADD	1	1	
3464	8-4-48	LD Ltr AG / encl	2/10	2/10	1 pg 16/10
3465	8-3-48	LADD memo Feldman	1	1	
3466	8-11-48	NY Ltr LD / encl	2/5	2/5	
3467	8-6-48	memos memo Feldman	1	1	
3468	8-24-48	BA Ltr LD	2	2	
3469	8-24-48	LD TT Serial memo	1	0	61
3470	8-11-48	Feldman memo LADD	2	2	61
3471	8-26-48	LD Ltr NY	2	2	

23 21

1 1

File No: 65-56402
Section 19

Re: Devenney

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
3472	8-20-48	for ltr NY	1	1	
3473	8-26-48	NY to Atlantic London	1	0	b1
3474	8-27-48	NY to NY	1	1	
3475	8-24-48	Key memo Fletcher	1	0	Refer
3476	8-30-48	Fletcher memo to NY/land	3/169	3/154	not within purview FOIA
3477	8-26-48	Key memo Fletcher land	1/1	1/1	b2 b7D
3478	8-12-48	Nichols memo to NY	3	3	
3479	9-1-48	NY ltr NY	2	2	
3480	8-30-48	NY to NY	1	1	b2 b7D
3481	8-31-48	NY to NY	1	1	
3481	8-23-48	NY ltr NY	1	1	
3481	8-27-48	NY ltr NY	1	1	

187 170 16 1

File No: 6556402
Section 141

Re: SHREVEMASTER

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
3482	8-6-48	Memorandum memo LADD	1	1	
3483	8-12-48	memo ltr LLD/eng	2/1	2/1	
3484	8-25-48	LD ltr AL / not	2/1	2/1	
3485	9-1-48	Fletcher memo LADD	1	1	
3485	9-2-48	LD ltr AL	1	1	
3486	9-24-48	ME ltr LLD / a. j	1/1	1/1	
3487	9-2-48	LD ltr HHL	1	1	
3487	9-7-48	NY π LLD	1	1	
3488	9-8-48	LD ltr AL	1	1	
3489	9-7-48	NY π LLD	2	2	
3489	9-8-48	LD π NY	1	1	
3490	9-2-48	LADD memo Dye	1	1	

18 18 0 0

File No: 65-56402

Dec 14, 1971

Re: SILVERMASTER

Date: _____
(month/year)

Serial	Date	Description (Type of communication, to, from)	No. of Pages		Exemptions used or, to whom referred (Identify statute if (b)(3) cited)
			Actual	Released	
3491	9-1-48	NY TT RD	2	2	
3492	9-15-48	GLAVIN memo Tinsler / ad	1/5	1/25	
3493	9-8-48	NY TT RD	1	1	
3494	7-27-48	Fletcher memo LDD	6	6	
3495	7-21-48	NY ltr Dwyer / encl	1/2	1/2	
3495X	7-26-48	Nichols memo Tinsler	1	1	
3496	8-13-48	Nichols memo Tinsler	1	1	
3497	9-1-48	NY TT RD	2	2	b2 b7D
3498	8-31-48	LALICHIN memo Tinsler	1	1	
3499	8-30-48	ALIC ltr LDD	2	0	Refer
3500	9-3-48	NY ltr LDD / ad	1/33	1/28	b1 b7c b7D

79 72

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: August 12, 1948

FROM : SAC, New Haven

10-11-88

3042 PWT-JLR 64 75-1121

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/26/83 BY SP5BIB/tey

This matter is being submitted for the Bureau's information.

LSG:FGM

RECORDED - 63

165-56402-3451
F B I

CC: New York

INDEXED - 63 31 AUG 31 1948

61 SEP 13 1948

File 3
29b7c
b7D

Office Memo • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : *off* GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

SUBJECT: GREGORY, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau File 65-56402)

DATE: August 11, 1948

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. Clegg	✓
Mr. Glavin	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Egan	✓
Mr. Gurnea	✓
Mr. Harbo	✓
Mr. Mohr	✓
Mr. Pennington	✓
Mr. Quinn Tamm	✓
Mr. Nease	✓
Miss Gandy	✓

ATTENTION: MR. HOWARD FLETCHER

On Wednesday, August 11, 1948, the House Committee on Un-American Activities met in open session in the Caucus Room of the Old House Office Building. Congressmen present on the committee included McDOWELL, HERBERT, MUNDT, NIXON and Chairman THOMAS.

The first witness heard was HENRY COLLINS who was represented by his attorney, HARRY C. LAMBERTON. After a short recitation of his background and education and service in the Army, COLLINS was then questioned concerning allegations of espionage made against him by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS who previously has testified before this committee. COLLINS refused to identify Mr. CHAMBERS and stated he did not know Mr. CHAMBERS. He refused to answer the question as to whether or not he knew an individual in 1935 known only to him as "KARL". The committee then pointed out to COLLINS that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS and "KARL" were identical and COLLINS again refused to answer the question whether or not he knew "KARL". COLLINS refused to answer all other pertinent questions and declined to answer whether or not he knew individuals including JOHN ABT, ALGER HISS, DONALD HISS, VICTOR PERLO, CHARLES KRAIER and J. PETERS alias ALEXANDER STEVENS. COLLINS was then permitted to read his prepared statement.

Congressman HERBERT then asked COLLINS if he had ever been interviewed by the FBI and COLLINS answered in the affirmative, saying it was approximately six years ago. HERBERT then asked COLLINS what was the general nature of the interview and COLLINS replied it was concerning some section of the law but he could not be specific as he could not recall. Congressman HERBERT then asked COLLINS if any of the questions of the FBI interviewing agents had been concerning Communism and to this question COLLINS stated he could not recall.

COLLINS was excused and thereafter the committee called ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY as the next witness. The testimony offered in this session by Miss BENTLEY was confined to her dealings with the FBI as regards this espionage matter.

CEG:MAH
100-17493

RECORDED - 126 65-56402-3452
F B I

INDEXED - 126 AUG 31 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-14-82 BY SP6Bj/Cb

52 SEP 16 1948

10-4-82
3042 PWT-JM #91, 121
675-1121

LETTER TO THE BUREAU

August 11, 1948

BENTLEY related she first went to the FBI in New Haven in 1945 and the testimony was confined mostly to her having received money from an official of the Russian Government in October 1945. BENTLEY identified "AL" as being identical with ANATOL GROMOV, then Second Secretary of the Russian Embassy. BENTLEY stated that GROMOV had paid her \$2,000.00 in \$20.00 bills in New York City while she and GROMOV were under the surveillance of agents of the FBI. She further testified that this \$2,000.00 in money was immediately turned over by her to two Special Agents of the FBI and she stated so far as she knew, the money was still in the hands of the government.

Congressman MUNDT then pointed out to the committee that this \$2,000.00 sum of money now represents something tangible and when questioned by Mr. MUNDT, Miss BENTLEY stated that if necessary she could give the names of the FBI Agents to whom she had turned over the \$2,000.00.

In further clarification of the story she has told, Miss BENTLEY stated that over a period of one and a half years, she had worked for the FBI as an informant on this case and she stated she had been told on more than one occasion by agents of the FBI that the Federal Bureau of Investigation had conducted investigations based upon her story and never had found any major point of discrepancy in her story.

The committee adjourned at 11:55 A. M. and Chairman THOMAS announced that on Thursday, August 12, 1948, the committee would take testimony from GEORGE SILVERMAN, CHARLES KRAMER and two additional witnesses unidentified at this time since subpoenas had not yet been served upon them. Chairman THOMAS announced that on Friday the committee expected to take testimony from HARRY D. WHITE, LAUCHLIN CURRIE, DONALD HISS, Dr. and Mrs. BELA GOLD and FRANK COE.

Mr. THOMAS further announced the committee would continue hearings on Saturday next and added that a subcommittee would leave Washington, D. C. Friday for New York City where in executive session in New York City testimony would be taken from the SAMARINS. (MIKHAIL IVANOVITCH SAMARIN)

During the course of the day's proceedings before the House Committee on Un-American Activities, nothing was said either by witnesses or members of the committee that might cast any unfavorable reference upon this Bureau.

CEG:MAH
100-17493

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

1948

TO:

Director	Mr. Tolson	Mr. Nease
Mr. Tolson	Mr. Clegg	Mr. Waikart
Mr. Clegg	Mr. Glavin	Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Glavin	Mr. Ladd	Miss Gandy
Mr. Harbo	Mr. Nichols	Mr. English, 5627
Mr. Rosen	Mr. Tracy	Records Section
Mr. Rosen	Mr. Egan	Pers. Records Sec.
Mr. Tracy	Mr. Gurnea	Reading Room
Mr. Cartwright	Mr. Harbo	Mail Room
Mr. Jones	Mr. Mohr	Mrs. Chisholm
Mr. Leonard	Mr. Pennington	Miss Lurz
Mr. McCoy	Mr. Quinn Tamm	Miss Pitts
Mr. McGuire	Mr. Nease	
Mr. Mohr	Miss Gandy	

See Me
Send File

For Appropriate Action
Prepare Reply

*I think we should
send this out since
Director commented
on month's delay*

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *4/26/83* BY *SP5 RUC/AC*

10-11-88

3012 PUT JAR
675-1121

L. B. Nichols
Room 5640, Ext 691

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET2

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65-56402-3453

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X FOR THIS PAGE X
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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI Attn: Mr. HOWARD FLETCHER DATE: August 4, 1948

FROM : *hjm* GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

SUBJECT: HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
OPEN HEARING ON AUGUST 4, 1948
Re: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson	.....
Mr. Clegg	.....
Mr. Ladd	.....
Mr. Nichols	.....
Mr. Tracy	.....
Mr. Egan	.....
Mr. Gurnea	.....
Mr. Harbo	.....
Mr. Mohr	.....
Mr. Pennington	.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm	.....
Mr. Nease	.....
Miss Gandy	.....

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/26/83 BY SP5 BGE/AC

On this date at 10:30 A. M., the House of Representatives Special Committee on Un-American Activities met in open session in the Caucus Room of the Old House Office Building to hear the testimony of NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER. This subject, accompanied by DAVID REIN, his counsel, was sworn; identified and then recited his background history including governmental employment. He then was permitted to read a prepared statement in which he denied all allegations which had been made concerning him by ELIZABETH BENTLEY. (u)

The Committee then asked SILVERMASTER whether or not he had been or now was a member of the Communist Party. He declined to answer that question on the grounds that it might be self-incriminatory, and on all successive questions concerning his knowledge or acquaintanceship with other "GREGORY" subjects; SILVERMASTER refused all answers. (u)

He was confronted by Miss BENTLEY and still refused either to acknowledge or deny that he knew her. She then recited considerable information of her intimate acquaintance with Mr. and Mrs. SILVERMASTER. Mr. LOU RUSSELL, Committee Investigator, was the next and last witness called, and he read into the Record a resume of the Civil Service Commission's investigation concerning SILVERMASTER, which data had been placed into Civil Service Commission files back in 1942. (u)

An announcement was made that the House Committee would resume hearings on Thursday morning, August 5, 1948, at 10:30 A. M. at which time, the Committee would hear testimony of ALGER HISS. (u)

During the entire proceedings there was nothing said or inferred by either the Committee or witnesses which might be construed as being unfavorable towards the Bureau. SILVERMASTER made one statement that he had been investigated by Civil Service, the FBI, the Grand Jury in New York, and the House Committee and said since he had not been indicted and tried, it was his belief that he was being persecuted and "smeared", the Committee Chairman then asked SILVERMASTER if he thought the House Committee was attempting to "smear" him and he replied "no". The Chairman attempted to get a specific statement in that regard but SILVERMASTER was non-committal; the Chairman then referred to that statement of SILVERMASTER as being "vague". (u)

A copy of SILVERMASTER's prepared statement was procured and is forwarded herewith as an enclosure. (u)

CEG:cl
100-17493
Enclosure

INDEXED 126 12 AUG 31 1948

GUY HOTTEL, SAC, Washington Field

August 4, 1948

L. W. R. OBERNDORF, Special Agent

GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

(u)

(In this date, the writer attended the hearing of the Ferguson Committee in the Senate Campus Room in the Senate Office Building. The hearing began at 2:15 P. M. and recessed at 4:30 P. M. until 10:00 A. M., August 5, 1948. (u)

The first witnesses to appear before the Committee were Admiral INGLISS, Chief of the Office of Naval Intelligence; Admiral HARTMAN, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Naval Personnel; Admiral RUSSELL, Judge Advocate of the Navy; and JOHN L. SULLIVAN, Secretary of the Navy. In brief, they declined to turn over the Navy's confidential file relating to WILLIAM WALTER REMINGTON to the Committee. (u)

The only other witness to be heard was the Executive Secretary of the Loyalty Review Board of the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., whose name was not audible. This gentleman outlined the provisions of the Loyalty Program and described its method of operation. (u)

The only matters of possible interest were a statement by Admiral INGLISS that his agency exchanged confidential material only with Army, Air Corps, and FBI, and a statement by the Executive Secretary of the Loyalty Review Board of the Civil Service Commission that the FBI had initiated some 5500 full field investigations under the Loyalty Program and that to date, only some 2600 of these investigations had been completed. (u)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/26/83 BY SP5/BJC
10-4-88 8042 PWT-JAL

LNRO:cl
100-17493

65-56402
ENCLOSURE

F. B. I.	
AUG 4 - 1948	
S. 45-4	
WASHINGTON, D. C.	
ROUTE TO	FILE

My name is Nathan Gregory Silvermaster and my present residence is Harvey Cedars, N. J. I was born in Odessa, Russia, on November 27, 1898, and came to the United States in 1915. I was naturalized as an American citizen in 1927.

I received the degrees of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Washington in 1920 and Doctor of Philosophy (Economics) from the University of California in 1932. I was Professor of Economics at St. Mary's College, California, from 1924 to 1930. In 1931 and 1932 I was a member of the Governor's Commission on Unemployment and later was Director of Research and Surveys of the California State Relief Administration.

From 1935 to November, 1946, I held various responsible positions with the federal government in the Re-Settlement Administration, Maritime Labor Board, Farm Security Administration, the Board of Economic Warfare and the War Assets Administration.

In these agencies I helped establish a program of camps for migratory farm workers and promoted fair labor relations in the construction and maritime industries. During World War II I directed studies of the enemy's economic potential and helped cut the flow of strategic materials to axis countries.

I am proud that in all the positions which I have held in the federal government I have fought consistently for the interest of the American people as a whole and particularly of farm and industrial labor. I am especially proud that during the war I was able to strike effective blows in the government service at our fascist enemies.

Because I have never attempted to conceal my strong advocacy of the rights of the underprivileged and of all New Deal principles, I have been constantly harassed by groundless accusations of disloyalty. I was under investigation during almost my entire twelve years of government service. I was cleared by various agencies, including the Chief of the Secret Service and Secretary of War Patterson, among others. I left government service late in 1946 because the harassment continued. Since then I have been investigated by the FBI and have been the subject of a year-long investigation by the Grand Jury in New York.

Neither the FBI nor the New York Grand Jury have taken any action against me although they heard the same witnesses as this Committee has produced and, I am certain, thoroughly investigated the charges made against me by Elizabeth Bentley.

The charges made by Miss Bentley are false and fantastic. I can only conclude that she is a neurotic liar. I am and have been a loyal American citizen and was a faithful government employee. I am not and never have been a spy or agent of any foreign government.

I consider the proceedings which have gone on before this Committee as a continuation of the harassment which has plagued me and interfered with my work and livelihood for years. I consider them to be motivated by political considerations on the eve of a Presidential election and the necessity to conceal from the American people the failure of Congress to act upon such matters as housing and inflation. If I committed a crime, I should be indicted and prosecuted in the courts. Without such indictment and prosecution my reputation should not be smeared.

In view of the continuance of the investigation by the New York Grand Jury and the fact that this Committee has indicated that it intends to call for still another investigation before a so-called blue ribbon grand jury in the District of Columbia, I must protect myself against this diabolical conspiracy. Upon advice of my counsel, I shall stand upon the constitutional right of every American citizen and shall refuse to testify further on matters relating to Miss Bentley's charges in the exercise of my constitutional privilege against self-incrimination under the Fifth Amendment.

65-56402-3454
EX-100

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
 FROM : *JS* ATTENTION: Asst. Dir. D. M. LADD
 SAC, New York
 SUBJECT: WHITTAKER CHAMBERS;
 SECURITY MATTER - C

DATE: August 27, 1948.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 4/26/83 BY SP5 KRC/
 10-NAT 2042 PWT-JAR C475-1121

In accordance with the telephonic request of Mr. Ladd on August 27th, a list of institutions which handle mental cases and which are located in the vicinity of White Plains, New York was secured by SA NORMAN W. PHILCOX. This list is set forth below:

Westchester Division of the New York Hospital
Westchester Avenue, White Plains, New York

This is a private mental institution, ~~part of the New York Hospital~~ and formerly known as Bloomingdale Hospital. All types of mental cases are handled here, both mild and acute, including nervous breakdowns.

Psychiatric Institution,
 Grasslands Hospital
Eastview, New York

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

This is a county-owned hospital about three miles from White Plains. Examinations for mental disorders are conducted here, but the patients are then referred to another hospital for permanent treatment.

The following hospitals are privately owned hospitals which treat mental disorders, but which are small in size and are in general owned by a single doctor:

Crichton House
 Harmon-on-the-Hudson, New York

About fifteen miles from White Plains

Croton Manor
 Croton-on-the-Hudson, New York

About fifteen miles from White Plains

Four Winds
 Katonah, New York

About fifteen miles from White Plains

Pinewood
 Katonah, New York

About fifteen miles from White Plains

Green Mount-on-the-Hudson
 Ossining, New York

About twelve miles from White Plains

AHB:VMF

JS

File 5
 PC

*Letter to
 12-1-48*

Let. to Dir.

100-

Stony Lodge
Ossining, New York

About twelve miles from White Plains

Halcyon Rest
Rye, New York

About five miles from White Plains

St. Vincent's Retreat
Harrison, New York

About five miles from White Plains

Blythewood Sanatorium
Greenwich, Connecticut

About ten miles from White Plains

Stamford Hall
Stamford, Connecticut

About ten miles from White Plains

In accordance with Mr. Ladd's instructions, no inquiry was conducted at any of these institutions relative to the possible treatment of WHITTAKER CHAMBERS. No such inquiry will be conducted without Bureau instructions.

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Fletcher
Mr. Whitson

The Attorney General

Attention: Mr. Peyton Ford

August 30, 1948

The Assistant to the Attorney General

Director, FBI

65-56402-3455
MURDER CASE

RECORDED
INDEXED - 4

Reference is made to a telephone call from Mr. Peyton Ford on August 26, 1948, in which he stated that Mr. Fitzmaurice of "News Week" magazine had indicated to you that J. D. Whitaker Chambers may have been in an institution in or near White Plains, New York. Mr. Ford asked that a discreet check be made to locate such an institution without, however, conducting any further investigation at this time.

Accordingly, there is set forth below a list of mental institutions in the White Plains area as reported by our New York Office:

Westchester Division of the New York Hospital
Westchester Avenue, White Plains, New York

This is a private mental institution, formerly known as Bloomingdale Hospital. All types of mental cases are handled here, both mild and acute, including nervous breakdowns.

Psychiatric Institution
Grasslands Hospital
Eastview, New York

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-1-81 BY 003 DB/K

This is a county-owned hospital about three miles from White Plains. Examinations for mental disorders are conducted here, but patients are then referred to another hospital for necessary treatment.

The following hospitals which treat mental disorders are small, privately owned institutions, generally owned by a single doctor:

Crichton House
Harrison-on-the-Hudson, New York

About fifteen miles from White Plains

Croton Manor
Croton-on-the-Hudson, New York

About fifteen miles from White Plains

Four Winds
Katonah, New York

About fifteen miles from White Plains

Pinewood
Katonah, New York

About fifteen miles from White Plains

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 2:04 PM
DATE 9-1-48
BY 300

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NEW YORK
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PC

Memo for The Attorney General

**Green Mount-on-the-Hudson
Ossining, New York**

**Stony Lodge
Ossining, New York**

**Malcyon Rest
Rye, New York**

**St. Vincent's Retreat
Harrison, New York**

**Blythewood Sanatorium
Greenwich, Connecticut**

**Stanford Hall
Stanford, Connecticut**

About twelve miles from White Plains

About twelve miles from White Plains

About five miles from White Plains

About five miles from White Plains

About ten miles from White Plains

About ten miles from White Plains

In accordance with Mr. Ford's request, no inquiry was conducted at any of these institutions with respect to their possible treatment of Whitaker Chambers.

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: August 20, 1948

TO: MR. FLETCHER
FROM: D. M. Ladd
SUBJECT: U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation
REGISTRATION ACT

Assistant Attorney General Alex Campbell called at my office on the afternoon of August 20, 1948, left the attached copies of correspondence from Elizabeth Bentley to the Department of Commerce and advised that Mr. Donegan and Attorneys from the Department intended to study the information developed with reference to the above named company for the purpose of determining whether it would be possible to institute prosecution under the Registration Act, that the Gregory Grand Jury would be called back on September 14 and that such evidence as was available at that time would be presented to the Grand Jury.

Mr. Campbell requested that the Bureau immediately interview Mr. E. C. Ropes, who was formerly with the Department of Commerce and to whom the attached letters were addressed. Mr. Ropes, according to Mr. Campbell is now retired. He wants to determine all possible information which Mr. Ropes may possess concerning the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. He wants to determine from Mr. Ropes whether Elizabeth Bentley personally called at the Department of Commerce and if so, who accompanied her. He also requested that the records of the Department of Commerce be checked for the purpose of determining all possible information concerning the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. He stated that he thought there might be pencil notations on letters in the file indicating action, etc. that might be pertinent.

In connection with the above matter, Mr. Campbell stated he had just discussed this matter with the Attorney General and it had been definitely decided that Elizabeth Bentley would not be included in any indictment return if one is returned.

He also advised that it is the intention at the present moment to have the Gregory Grand Jury return a presentment.

DML:dad

Attachment

RECORDED - 110
EX-20.

65-56402-3454

SEP 1 1948

10-11-48
3012 OUT-446
2175-1121
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/11/83 BY SP-5 JPL/ky

OUT-446 COPY FILED IN 61-6328-730

SAC, Washington

August 24, 1948

Director, FBI

65-56402-345-6
UNITED STATES SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION
REGISTRATION ACTORDERED 110
1-29

The Department has advised that it is making a study of the information developed with reference to the United States Service and Shipping Corporation for the purpose of determining whether it would be possible to institute prosecution under the Registrat on Act. The Department is further considering the presentation of such evidence as may be available to the Federal Grand Jury in New York City on or about September 14, 1948, that heard of facts in the Gregory Case.

There are attached hereto for the information of the Washington Field Office and for its assistance in conducting investigation in this matter copies of correspondence from Elizabeth Bentley to the Department of Commerce which are self-explanatory.

The Washington Field Office should immediately interview Mr. E. C. Ropes, who was formerly with the Department of Commerce and to whom the attached letters were addressed. An effort should be made to obtain from Mr. Ropes all possible information in his possession concerning the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. It should also be determined from him whether Elizabeth Bentley personally called at the Department of Commerce and, if so, who accompanied her.

The Washington Field Office should also check the records of the Department of Commerce for the purpose of determining all possible information concerning the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. It is possible that there might be pencilled notations on the letters in the file indicating what action was taken in connection with correspondence that might be pertinent to this investigation.

Inasmuch as this investigation is being conducted upon specific instructions from the Department, this matter should be given expeditious attention by your office and a report should be submitted immediately.

Attachment

cc - New York

FLJ:mpd

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 24 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/83 BY SP-5 Mj/ky

10-11-88

2042 PWT-JAR

075-1124

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 61-6228-73

SEP 18 1948

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher *4437*

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner *4437*

SUBJECT: GREGORY -
ESPIONAGE

DATE: August 3, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE *10-11-88* BY *SP-5 RGT/C*
3042 PWT-JAR CA 75121

ASAC Belmont called at 11:00 AM today with respect to your question as to when the Special Federal Grand Jury in New York was impaneled to hear the evidence in the Gregory case.

He advised that New York had furnished that information to the Bureau in the report of Special Agent John T. Hillsbos in the Gregory case dated July 16, 1947. He said this report reflected that the Grand Jury was sworn in at the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York on June 16, 1947.

ACTION:

The above is for your information.

to

JB:TD

RECORDED - 89

65-56402-3157
FBI
5 AUG 31 1948

SEP 9 1948

Whitman
20/8/48

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. H. B. FLETCHER *HPBE*

DATE: August 25, 1948

FROM : MR. L. L. LAUGHLIN *S*SUBJECT: GREGORY
Espionage - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *7/26/83* BY *SP-5 RJC/KC*
10-11-88

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

ASAC Belmont called from New York at 9:50 a.m. on August 24, 1948, and stated that on the evening of August 23, 1948, Nelson Frank had turned over to the New York Office another threatening letter directed to Bentley. This letter was undated. It was enclosed in an envelope postmarked August 12, 1948, at Lowell, Massachusetts. It was addressed to "Spy Author, B. Bentley, c/o Senator Ferguson, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C." The letter was written in pencil and according to Belmont, was poorly written and included many misspelled words. It read as follows:

"Dear Betty,

"Congratulations on your spy story, USA. You should have got four stars instead of a medal. It will be the last story you will ever write. We will write the last chapter.

Signed "Sancy" or "Saucy"

Mr. Belmont stated that there probably will be additional letters addressed to Miss Bentley. The New York Office desired to know whether an investigation should be conducted each time such a communication was received. He stated in his opinion it did not appear logical or practical to conduct an investigation unless it contained a real threat, thus bringing it into the purview of the Extortion Statute. On the other hand, Mr. Belmont pointed out that the Bureau should not expose itself to criticism by any Congressional Committee or the newspapers for failure to handle the responsibilities growing out of such letters.

After discussing this matter with Mr. Ladd, Mr. Belmont was advised that the above letter and any subsequent letters which may be received by Bentley should be presented to the United States Attorney for an opinion as to whether they constitute a violation of any statute within the Bureau's jurisdiction. Action on the Bureau's part should be guided accordingly.

While talking with Mr. Belmont, he stated that Nelson Frank had told him on the evening of August 23, while returning from Washington with Bentley she was running over her espionage activities and recalled that ~~she~~ *she* ~~also~~ *also* ~~mentioned~~ *mentioned* ~~Levin~~ *Levin*, an employee of the War Production Board, is one of the persons whom she had contacted when she, Bentley, first started her espionage work in Washington. Mr. Frank suggested that the Bureau might want to check on Levin or at least talk to Bentley about her.

LIL:arm

286
9 1948

File 105-56402-3458

Mr. Belmont stated that a check of the indices of the New York Office reflected no record on a Bernice Levin in connection with this case; however, the name Bernie Levin appeared in an address book believed to belong to Helen Silvermaster, as reflected on page 174 in the report of the Washington Field Office in this case dated June 17, 1946.

Mr. Belmont stated that he felt that Bentley should be interviewed immediately for any additional information she may have concerning Levin's background and activities. He stated that this would be done unless the Bureau directed otherwise.

After discussing this matter with Mr. Ladd, Mr. Belmont was requested to arrange to have Bentley thoroughly interviewed concerning Levin and her activities and to furnish the results to the Bureau and interested field offices promptly in order that all necessary investigation might be handled without delay.

*Levin being
investigated;
A.B. has been advised
8-26-48
J.R.*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: August 13, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd

SUBJECT: GREGORY CASE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/26/83 BY SP5 RIG/ky

10-8-88 3042 PWT-JAR 675-1121

Mr. T. J. Donegan telephonically advised me on August 12, 1948, that the Attorney General had decided not to send the letter to Senator Ferguson which he, Donegan, had confidentially shown to me on August 11, 1948.

He further advised that United States Attorney John F. X. McGohey of New York had called and advised that some of the grand jurors wanted to hold a special session the first of September, that they are concerned about the new Congressional hearing, that the Attorney General was now of the opinion that they should be called back the first part of September and is considering the question of a presentment.

DML:dad

cc - Mr. Fletcher

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Holmes _____
Miss Gandy _____

RECORDED - 89
mg

8/14/48
165-876400-3459
F B I
5 AUG 31 1948

1 SEP 9 1948

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 28 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

CONF WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 3 28 1-02

DIRECTOR AND SAC

URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

GREGORY, ESPIONAGE- R. REBUTEL DATE AUGUST TWENTY FIVE, NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT. BERNARD SIDNEY REDMONT INTERVIEWED THIS DATE. REDMONT IDENTIFIED PHOTO OF ELIZABETH BENTLEY AS THAT OF HELEN JOHNSON WHOM HE MET IN WASHINGTON, D. C. IN NINETEEN FORTY TWO OR NINETEEN FORTY THREE. HE RECALLED JOHNSON AS A REPORTER FOR PM NEWSPAPER NYC WHO WAS DESIROUS OF OBTAINING INFO. CONCERNING CIAA BROADCAST TO SOUTH AMERICA. REDMONT DOES NOT RECALL JACOB COLOS AND COULD NOT IDENTIFY PHOTOS OF COLOS. DOES NOT RECALL MEETING ANY INDIVIDUALS THROUGH JOHNSON. DENIES ANY DISCUSSION WITH JOHNSON /BENTLEY/ THAT INFO GIVEN TO HER BY HIM WAS GOING TO COMMUNIST PARTY OR ANY FOREIGN NATION. INFO GIVEN JOHNSON, REDMONT CLAIMS, WAS OBTAINABLE BY ANY OTHER REPORTER. ADMITTED ACQUAINTANCESHIP WITH WILLIAM REMINGTON DESCRIBED AS A FELLOW GOVERNMENT WORKER. HAS NOT SEEN REMINGTON FOR ABOUT THREE YEARS. DOES NOT RECALL MEETING JOHNSON THROUGH REMINGTON OR DISCUSSING HER WITH HIM. DENIES MEMBERSHIP CP AT ANY TIME. REDMONT LEAVING FOR WASHINGTON, D. C. CARE OF U. S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, TWENTY FOUR AND N STREET, N. W., ON SUNDAY NIGHT FOR TWO WEEK STAY, CONTEMPL LEAVING ABOUT SEPTEMBER THIRTEEN, NINETEEN FORTY EIGHT FOR BUENOS AIRES. REFUSED TO SIGN STATEMENT RE ABOVE. MR. T. J. DONEGAN BE ADVISED IN ACCORDANCE WITH REFERENCE TEL AND A REPORT OF VIEW SUBMITTED. (U)

SCHEIDT

END

YNY

NY R 3 WA

TWO COPIES WFO

SE 1364-56402-1
F B I 3460
31 SEP 2 1948

RECORDED - 31
INDEXED - 31
8-30-48

Filed
28
5-28

New York
Tringale

The Attorney General

August 30, 1948

Director, FBI

URGENT

ESPIONAGE - R

(BERNARD S. REDMONT)

RECORDED

(u)

Pursuant to your request, Bernard S. Redmont was interviewed on August 28, 1948, and the results of this interview are set forth below. (u)

Redmont identified a photograph of Elizabeth Bentley as that of Helen Johnson, whom he stated he met in Washington, D. C., in 1942 or 1943. He recalled Johnson as a reporter for "NY" newspaper, New York City, who was desirous of obtaining information concerning Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs broadcasts to South America. Redmont stated that he did not recall Jacob Golos and could not identify photographs of Golos. Redmont advised during this interview that he did not recall meeting any individuals through Johnson (Bentley). He denied any discussion with Johnson that information given to her by him was intended for the Communist Party or any foreign nation. Redmont claimed that the information given Johnson by him was information that was obtainable by any other newspaper reporter. He admitted acquaintanceship with William Remington whom he described as a fellow Government worker. Redmont advised that he had not seen Remington for about three years. He further stated that he did not recall meeting Johnson through Remington or discussing her with Remington. Redmont denied membership in the Communist Party at any time. Redmont refused to sign a statement containing the above information. (u)

Redmont further advised that he was leaving New York City for Washington, D. C., on August 29, 1948, where he could be reached for two weeks in care of the "U. S. News and World Report," 25th and M Streets, N. W. He further advised that about September 13, 1948, he was leaving for Buenos Aires. (u)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-2-81 BY SP-106/11

Mr. Alexander M. Campbell
Acting Assistant Attorney General

KHM:EW

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 6:20 AM
DATE 9-1-48
BY [signature]

RECEIVED
SEP 31 2 58 PM '48

10-11-88
3042 Per-44R
675-1121

19 15 AM '48

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. LADD

FROM : A. ROSEN

SUBJECT: GREGORY CASE

DATE: 8/14/48

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/83 BY SP5 R15/121

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Mr. Horan from Mr. Ford's office brought a list of names CA 75-1121 which he said he was working on in the Gregory case to my office. He stated that he is preparing for the Attorney General a disposition concerning each of the persons mentioned in the Gregory case, that he had been on it for a couple of days and he is trying to find out according to the Department's files the time that the particular Government agency was advised by the Department or the date the particular action was taken with reference to advising each agency of the possible implication of these people in this case.

After checking with Mr. Ladd, I advised Mr. Horan that the Bureau had prepared a voluminous report of some 55 pages to the Attorney General at his specific request under date of August 12, 1948, which pointed out the action taken with reference to each individual.

Mr. Horan was completely unaware of this and stated that apparently someone had the wires crossed and that he would go back and check with Miss Healey in the Attorney General's office to find out whether this material is available. He thought by coming to the Bureau our records would show more quickly just when each agency was advised and what disposition was taken. I told him, of course, we could only show what action we had taken and that the Attorney General had been advised of that action in the memorandum of August 12, 1948.

AR:WW

cc - Mr. Fletcher

RECORDED - 622

65-56402 - 3461
F B I
SEP 2 1948

100-8-1040

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : THE DIRECTOR

DATE: August 27, 1948

FROM : MR. D. M. LADD

SUBJECT: GREGORY CASE

10-11-88
3042 PWT-JAB 4475-1121
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/83 BY SP-5 [signature]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mr. Peyton Ford called me on the evening of August 26, 1948, and stated that Mr. Fitzmaurice of News Week had talked to the Attorney General about the fact that it was believed that J. D. Whittaker Chambers might have been in an institution in White Plains, New York. He stated that in view of the fact that Chambers was connected with Time Magazine, it was thought that News Week might be trying to break a story, and that there might be something to this information. He stated that the place was supposed to be just outside of White Plains, New York. Mr. Ford stated that it might be necessary to use Chambers in the deportation case of J. Peters; that he did not want any investigation made at this time, but would like a discreet check made to see if there was an institution of this character just outside of White Plains.

I accordingly contacted SAC Belmont in New York on August 27, 1948, and asked him to make a discreet check along the above lines and to let the Bureau know the results thereof. Mr. Belmont advised later in the day that he had obtained the names of ten or twelve of such places and that he would send a letter to the Bureau setting forth this information.

DML:FA

cc - Mr. Fletcher

8/27/48
DML
JLH

RECORDED - 4

INDEXED - 4

65-56402 - 3462

78

File
5
p2

55 SEP 1

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. K. Ladd

FROM : Mr. H. B. Fletcher

SUBJECT: GREGORY CASE (u)

DATE: August 4, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/83 BY SP5/ryt/ky
10-11-88
3042 RWT-JAN

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

At 12:30 p.m., August 3, 1948, I talked with Mr. Peyton Ford of the Department, who made reference to the fact that information had been furnished to Mr. Steelman of the White House by Special Agents Jones and Roach. He wanted to know if we furnished all the information on Remington to Steelman. He also inquired as to whether the Hatch Act reports were furnished to the Civil Service Commission. (u)

I told Mr. Ford, "No", the Hatch Act reports were furnished to the employing agency. (u)

I checked and called Mr. Ford back and advised him that Special Agents Jones and Roach on December 23, 1946, had orally furnished to Mr. Steelman all available information on Remington as of that time. I told him also that on March 21, 1946, Special Agent Roach advised Mr. Steelman of a contemplated shift in employment of Remington, the shift involving the return of Remington to the Executive Offices of the President. (u)

Mr. Ford stated that Mr. Steelman had a memorandum, which was dated August 3, year not given, on a James Newman and there was material in that memorandum relating to Remington. Mr. Ford stated that although this was not an FBI report, still obviously information came from the Bureau and he wanted to have it checked to be certain. (u)

A check has been made and no memorandum dated August 3rd with reference to Newman can be identified. This check was not completed until late in the evening and so Mr. Ford was advised of the results of this check at 10:30 a.m., August 4, 1948. (u)

Mr. Ford stated that he recalled that the name of Brien McMahon appeared in the memorandum and that there was also a man by the name of Miller and two professors. He requested that I continue efforts to identify the memorandum. He further stated that the memorandum was dated August 13, 1946. (u)

Based on this additional identifying material, a further check was made and this memorandum was identified as a memorandum on James R. Newman dated August 19, 1946, and this has been furnished to Mr. Steelman of the White House under that date. (u)

At 1:30 p.m. while discussing another memorandum with Mr. Peyton Ford, he identified the memorandum and he said that was the one he had reference to and he was interested only in the correct date of this memorandum and the fact that there was a reference in the memorandum to the subject Remington. Further action is unnecessary. (u)

RECORDED - 51
INDEXED - 51
EX-60
FBI
AUG 11 1948
346.3
File 5
700

Mr. Ladd
Mr. Whitson
Supervisor

Mr. Peyton Ford
The Assistant to the Attorney General

August 4, 1948

Director, FBI

WILLIAM W. REMINGTON

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/83 BY SP5 [signature]

With reference to your contemplated reply to the Honorable William P. Rogers, Counsel, Senate Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments concerning his request that he be furnished the dates when and the Governmental agencies to which information was furnished concerning William W. Remington, I thought you might wish to consider the following: (u)

Information concerning Remington in connection with espionage activities was furnished to: (u)

- Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan at the White House, December 4, 1945;
- The Secretary of State, December 4, 1945;
- Spruille Braden, Assistant Secretary of State, December 7, 1945;
- The Honorable James V. Forrestal, Secretary of the Navy, December 7, 1945;
- Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's Chief of Staff, February 20, 1946;
- Lieutenant General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department, February 26, 1946;
- The Honorable Fred M. Vinson, Secretary of the Treasury, March 5, 1946;
- Mr. Fred Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, Department of State, March 15, 1946.

Details of the informant's allegations and the results of investigation in this case were furnished to:

- Brigadier General Harry H. Vaughan at the White House, February 25, 1946;
- The Secretary of State, February 25, 1946;
- The Secretary of the Treasury, March 4, 1946;
- Lieutenant General Hoyt S. Vandenberg, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-2, War Department, March 7, 1946;
- Admiral William D. Leahy, the President's Chief of Staff, March 13, 1946;
- Mr. Fred Lyon, Chief, Division of Foreign Activity Correlation, Department of State, March 13, 1946;
- Admiral Sidney W. Souers, Central Intelligence Group, April 2, 1946.

Additional information resulting from investigation was furnished to:

to:

- The Secretary of State, November 25, 1946; and
- Mr. Fred Lyon, Department of State, December 12, 1946.

Mr. George Allen at the White House was furnished a summary of the case, together with results of investigation, December 16, 1946. (u)

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

71 SEP 13 1948

You may also recall that information concerning Remington was set out in the memorandum on Soviet espionage which was prepared for the use of the President at the Paris Conference in July, 1946, and which was delivered to the Attorney General for forwarding to the President, July 25, 1946. (u)

You may also wish to consider that on March 12, 1947, the Office of Naval Intelligence was advised concerning the allegations regarding Remington's espionage activity and the results of investigation concerning him. (u)

You may also wish to consider the fact that on March 21, 1947, the facts concerning Remington were discussed with Dr. John E. Steelman at the White House for the second time. (u)

The tickler copy of your proposed communication to the Honorable William P. Rogers is being returned herewith. (u)

[Signature]
Enclosure

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET

Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

- ☐ Deleted under exemption(s) _____ with no segregable material available for release to you.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

- ☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65-56402-3464 enclosure

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XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

Office Memorandum

8

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

TO: Mr. Tolson

FROM: Mr. Jones

SUBJECT: [Illegible]

Re: [Illegible] called by Mr. [Illegible] on August 1, 1948, advised Mr. [Illegible] that he had been asked by the Poyton Ford in the Department as the request of Senator Ferguson to inquire what the Department had done with the information the FBI had furnished to the Department in the Gregory Case.

Mr. Tolson stated Poyton Ford advised he was not familiar with this but would look into the matter.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/88 BY [Illegible]

DML:ed

cc - Mr. Jones

10-11-88

304A fur-104

615-421

RECORDED

EX-60

FILED BY
TOP DEK

165-56402-3465

19 AUG 31 1948

51 SEP 13 1948

[Handwritten initials]



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation

NEW YORK 7, N.Y.



IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO

FILE NO. _____

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

August 17, 1948

Director, FBI

Att: D. M. Ladd, Assistant Director

RE: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R.

10-11-92

3042 PWT-JAR

6475-121

Dear Sir:

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/83 BY SP5 RJA/ky

Reference is made to telephone conversations of today between Assistant Director D. M. Ladd and A. J. Tuohy of this office, in which Mr. Ladd made reference to the testimony of ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY before the House Committee on Un-American Activities relative to the receipt by her of \$2,000 from the Russians. Mr. Ladd desired to know whether Miss Bentley had possession of this \$2,000 when she first contacted the New York Office.

A review of the files of the New York Office reflects that Miss Bentley appeared in the New York Office on October 16, 1945, specifically for the purpose of furnishing information in connection with an impersonation complaint made by her in the case entitled "LIEUTENANT PETER HELLER". The results of the interview with Miss Bentley on that date are set forth in the memorandum of Special Agent Frank C. Aldrich, Jr., dated November 5, 1945, at New York, a copy of which is being transmitted to the Bureau herewith for the completion of the Bureau's files. It will be noted that besides the information furnished regarding the impersonation case Miss Bentley spoke of Communist activities in connection with her employer, the U. S. SERVICE & SHIPPING CORPORATION. It will be noted that her information at the time of this interview regarding Communist activities and Russian espionage was non-specific and, of course, no mention was made by her of receiving money, in any amount, from the Russians.

According to the New York files, Miss Bentley received the \$2,000 from the Russians on October 17, 1945. In this regard the Bureau's attention is directed to her signed statement dated November 30, 1945, and the report of Special Agent Thomas G. Spencer dated December 5, 1945 (page 87) at New York.

DECLASSIFIED BY 4913 PF/muc
ON 2-28

HANDLED BY
NOTOR DESK

NY 65-14603

ATT:hc

RECORDED - 51

INDEXED - 51

65-56402-3468

31194

275929


NY 65-14603
Let. to Dir.
~~Confidential~~

It will be noted further, that Miss Bentley's next appearance at the New York Office was on November 7, 1945. She was then interviewed again on November 9, 10, 12, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 24, 26 and 29, 1945, culminating in her signed statement executed November 30, 1945. The files reflect that Miss Bentley turned over the \$2,000 to agents of this office on November 17, 1945.

Mr. Ladd also requested that the files of this office be checked to ascertain if there is any record indicating that WHITTAKER CHAMBERS ever had been confined to an institution. Mr. Ladd stated that testimony developed at the hearings of the House Committee indicated, or inferred, that CHAMBERS had been institutionalized. A review of the information contained in the files of this office pertaining to Mr. Chambers does not indicate he was at any time institutionalized. For the information of the Bureau, in a report dated October 2, 1941, at New York, written by Special Agent Hugh A. Page, Jr., entitled "WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, ESPIONAGE-R", it is stated that CHAMBERS had a reputation in his neighborhood at Lynbrook, Long Island, N.Y., of being "queer" and staying very much to himself. Copies of this report were submitted to the Bureau.

By letters to the Bureau dated October 5, 1944, and April 1, 1945, in the case entitled "WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, was, INTERNAL SECURITY-R", Bureau file 100-25824, it is set forth that Mr. Chambers has suffered on occasions severe attacks of angina pectoris. This condition confined Mr. Chambers for several months during 1942 and 1943, and also for a short period during 1945, on his farm at Westminster, Maryland. The exact source of this information is not indicated. However, it is believed to have emanated from Mr. Chambers' place of employment, Time Magazine.

Very truly yours,


EDWARD SCHEIDT
Special Agent in Charge

Enc. 1

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

607 U. S. COURT HOUSE
FOLEY SQUARE
NEW YORK, NEW YORK

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 12/15/98 BY 215 BDD
10-11-88
3-14-89
3-15-11-21

J. Edgar Hoover, Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation
U. S. Department of Justice
Washington, D. C.

Atty: D. M. Ladd, Asst. Director

DECLASSIFIED BY
ON

[Signature]

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE TO AVOID
PAYMENT OF POSTAGE \$300
(PMCI)

65-55402-3466

FCA:WD
47-8081

New York, New York
November 8, 1945

MEMO

RE: LIEUTENANT PETER HELLER
IMPERSONATION
ESPIONAGE - R

275929
3/3/88 (STJ) al
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/83 BY SP5/STJ

On October 16, 1945 ELIZABETH BENTLEY, who presently resides at the St. George Hotel, Room 739, Brooklyn, New York, was interviewed by the writer at the New York Field Division. Miss BENTLEY was requested by letter to appear at this office and be interviewed relative to Lieutenant PETER HELLER believed to be an impersonator.

Miss BENTLEY was the original complainant in this case, having appeared at the New Haven Office on August 23, 1945 to give information concerning him to the effect that he had presented himself to her as a government investigator.

Miss BENTLEY was questioned concerning HELLER and she gave the following information:

She met HELLER at the Hotel St. George near the end of April of 1944. They struck up an acquaintance and he originally told her he was an attorney. She advised him that she was the Vice-President of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, 212 5th Avenue, New York City, and he appeared to know that this corporation was engaged in the business of sending packages to Russia. She has seen HELLER quite frequently since the original meeting, he always making the appointment by calling her at her office.

HELLER has since told her that he is an investigator but has not tried to obtain any specific information from her concerning the Service and Shipping Corporation or any Russian activities. However, on a number of occasions Miss BENTLEY began to tell him things concerning the corporation voluntarily. He immediately stopped her telling her he did not wish to hear anything about the Service and Shipping Corporation or Russian affairs. He also told her that she should be loyal to this organization.

Miss BENTLEY further stated that she is confused by HELLER's attitude and is uncertain as to whether he is a government investigator or is connected with the Communist Party or Russian espionage activities and is trying to test her loyalty toward the Communist Party. She does not know where the subject presently lives and says that he was supposed to have been living at the Towers Hotel in Brooklyn when she first met him. He has a

ENCLOSURE

65-56402-3466

NY

MEMO
47-5081

telephone listed under the name of PETER F. HELLER, CA 6-3847. The address for this phone is given as 543 Broadway, New York City. Miss BENTLEY attempted to contact HELLER several times at this number but the person who answered the phone appeared to take a suspicious attitude and would give her no information concerning HELLER or his whereabouts. This person also demanded to know how she obtained the telephone number.

In the course of interviewing Miss BENTLEY concerning HELLER, she was asked why any government agent should be interested in the activities of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation. She replied that there was nothing wrong with the Shipping Corporation itself, but that persons engaged in Russian and Communist activities and Russian espionage have been connected with the Service and Shipping Corporation and have done business through it. She indicated that she possesses considerable information about these persons and their activities, although she stated she does not know the names of Russians who are carrying on Russian activities through the Service and Shipping Corporation. She indicated that she had over a period of time been mixed up in Russian intrigues and met various Russian representatives who are apparently working under cover out of the Russian Consulate.

Miss BENTLEY further volunteered the information that she had been a member of the Communist Party but is no longer associated with the Party and no longer supports it because she believes it corrupt and further believes that it is cooperating with Russia to the detriment of the United States.

Concerning the United States Service and Shipping Corporation organizational set up, Miss BENTLEY said that the owner and President is Lieutenant Colonel JOHN H. RAYMONDS, who is presently attached to the United States Army Finance Office as assistant to Colonel Mc CALLISTER. Miss BENTLEY herself is Vice-President of the company which is incorporated in New York. The company retains CLARK, CAKE and ELLIS, 120 Broadway, as attorneys and they engage in the business of obtaining government permits for the sending of packages to Russia. It also makes all necessary preparations for the shipments of these packages through the NOORE Mc SORRICK Shipping Company.

A self-agent of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation engaged in the business of packing materials to be sent to Russia is World Tourists Incorporated with offices at 1123 Broadway, New York City. This company takes materials from individual shippers and arranges them in eleven pound packages for shipping. It has direct contact with persons shipping goods to Russia. The World Tourists Incorporated was operated by one JACK SALON and he died in 1933. Miss BENTLEY has been Vice-President of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation since 1941, and from 1941 until 1943 she rented a room

MEMO

47-8081

in the home of JACOB GALOS. GALOS then died and she took over the operation of World Tourists Incorporated as well as the operation of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation.

Miss BENTLEY said that she has considerable information concerning persons shipping packages to Russia and indicated that about fifty per cent of the shippers are "regulars" who are constantly sending packages.

In her position with both of these companies Miss BENTLEY became well acquainted with some of the top Communist Party leaders in the United States, among them EARL BROWDER, WILLIAM BROWDER, LOUIS BUDENZ, former editor of the "Daily Worker", and a number of other Communist Party leaders. She also came in to frequent contact with Russian Consular Officials. She volunteered the information that she feels mixed in some Russian intrigues and espionage. She said she feels that the Communist Party is being used by the Russians to the detriment of the United States. She indicated that she has specific information which she could disclose concerning these activities.

Because of her connection with the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and World Tourists Incorporated as well as with Russian Embassies and Communist Party Members, Miss BENTLEY expressed the feeling that she had been followed by the Federal Bureau of Investigation intermittently since 1941. She said she feels herself "in the middle" and is afraid of either getting in trouble with the government or with Russian Agents. She presently feels that the best thing for her to do is to tell all she knows to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Miss BENTLEY gave the following information concerning her background:

She was born in New Milford, Connecticut on January 1, 1908. She graduated from Vassar College in 1930 and obtained a master's degree in languages at Cornell University in 1934. She majored in Italian and obtained a scholarship to work and study in Italy after being granted her master's degree. She became disgusted in Italy and became strictly opposed to the Fascist Party and returned to the United States in 1935. She then joined the Communist Party under the name of ELIZABETH SHERMAN in 1938.

During the entire interview with Miss BENTLEY the writer gave absolutely no indication that this office is interested in Communist activities or the activities of the Service and Shipping Corporation and World Tourists Incorporated. He attempted to allay her fears that she was being surveilled and let her volunteer information concerning her Communist connections. However, in the course

MEMO

47-5081

of the interview Miss BENTLEY was informed that if she feels that she knows some information concerning espionage activities which she believes to be detrimental to this country that she could make an appointment to speak with any Agent at this office. She advised that she could be reached at the telephone of the Service and Shipping Corporation, MU 3-9775, any time during the day where an appointment could be made. She said it would be safe to call this number because she is ordinarily the only person in the office. She was informed that an Agent of this office may call her within the near future to arrange an appointment so that she could disclose any information she had regarding activities detrimental to the interests of the United States.

It is to be noted that during the entire interview Miss BENTLEY appeared to be disturbed and indicated that she feared the Russians she associated with might find out that she had given information to this Bureau. However, she appeared to be entirely sincere in her desire to get away from the people with whom she had been associated and maintaining a clean break from the Communist Party. It is therefore suggested that another interview be arranged to obtain any information she may have concerning Communist and Russian activities bearing in mind that she may make an able informant in view of her apparent intelligence.

The above information was telephonically furnished to Special Agent E. W. Buckley to whom the case concerning the United States Service and Shipping Corporation and World Tourists Incorporated is assigned. It is believed that the impersonation case on Lieutenant PETER HELLER should be held in abeyance until another interview is had with Miss BENTLEY and until it can be determined whether she should be of value as a confidential informant.

FRANK G. ALDRICH, JR.,
SA

CC: 45-238

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. H. B. Fletcher *WBF*

DATE: August 6, 1948

FROM : J. E. Milnes

Time of call 12:01 a.m.

SUBJECT: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. E. A. Tamm	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

file

Night Supervisor John Sullivan of the New York Office called at 12:01 a.m. He referred to the previous telephone call tonight between ASAC Belmont and Mr. Ladd wherein it was mentioned that Gardiner Jackson may be subpoenaed to testify before the Congressional Committees to verify Whitaker Chambers testimony concerning Alger Hiss. Mr. Sullivan informed me that in connection with this matter Special Agent Joe Kelly had talked to Nelson Frank after the above telephone call was made during which time Frank said that the "mystery witness" definitely was not Gardiner Jackson. After some discussion Kelly got the impression that the so-called "mystery witness" may be J. Peters, with alias Alexander Stevens, etc.

Mr. Whitson was advised of the foregoing immediately after the call.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/83 BY SP5 RGT/ty

JEM:IGS *Wadsworth*

10-11-84

3042 POT-JAR
CA 75-1121

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 101-1315-636

EX-60

RECORDED - 51

INDEXED - 51

165-8402-3467

19 AUG 8 1948

file c/c in 101-1315-

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: August 24, 1948

FROM : SAC, BALTIMORE

10-11-54
3042 PWT-JAR 215-1121

SUBJECT: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, alias BILL
UNKNOWN SUBJECT, alias CATHERINE
ESPIONAGE - R (~~CONFIDENTIAL~~)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/83 BY SP5 rjg/tcy

Re report of SA MAURICE A. TAYLOR dated June 14, 1948, at Washington, D. C. and letters from Baltimore to the Bureau dated July 9, 1948 and July 19, 1948. Referenced letters set forth all logical results of attempt to identify Bill or CATHERINE through file reviews, Special Agent circularization or contacts with Communist informants.

It has been noted however, that CHARLIE, identified by informant GREGORY as having received espionage material, is described in very substantial detail the same as one MYER BUDESCU, subject of an Internal Security - R investigation by the New York office. Descriptive information concerning BUDESCU was furnished to Baltimore by the New York office by teletype dated March 19, 1947 in the case entitled "Re Chief Mate Aboard Soviet Vessel Sukhona, Ia-R." Further information concerning BUDESCU appears in the report of SA J. CARLTON GARTNER dated March 20, 1948, in the case entitled OLSON MARINE SUPPLY COMPANY, NEUTRALITY ACT - Export Control and in a letter to the Bureau (cc New York) dated March 23, 1948, in the same matter. For the benefit of the Washington Field Office, it is noted that BUDESCU is Olson Marine Supply Company's sole representative to Russian vessels serviced in the ports of New York, Baltimore and Norfolk. It has been noted in Baltimore that he has uninspected, free access to these Russian vessels and spends an unusual amount of time in company of the ship's officers and aboard the boat.

For comparative purposes, available descriptions of MYER BUDESCU and of CHARLIE are set forth below:

NAME: MYER BUDESCU
AGE: Born 5/11/1899
49 years
HEIGHT: 5' 3"
WEIGHT: 145
BUILD: stocky
HAIR: brown, partly bald
EYES: blue
COMPLEXION: Ruddy

CHARLIE
55 years
5' 5"
160
stocky
dark
dark
swarthy

CLSLP 23,348

RECORDED - 51
INDEXED - 51
EX-35

65-56402-346
FBI
AUG 31 1948

I. R. - 8

DIRECTOR, FBI

August 24, 1948

Subject: UNKNOWN SUBJECT, alias BILL
UNKNOWN SUBJECT, alias CATHERINE
ESPIONAGE - R (GREGORY CASE)

NATIONALITY: Born Galarase, Russia
and has represented self as
Rumanian Jew. Naturalized
American.

Russian Jew

OCCUPATION: Dentist by profession
but employed as set forth
above.

Dentist

PROCLAMATIONS: Wears glasses, scar
on lower right cheek. Was
naturalized 1/7/39. Has
been a member of the Exec.
Committee, 8th Assembly,
Dist. CP and is an old time
MARXIST.

Has been in U.S. many
years and has undergone
gall bladder operation.

It is noted that not only are the physical
description quite similar but that each of the descriptions
indicated the individual to be a dentist and long time
resident of the United States.

800/274

65-1633

cc. New York
Washington Field (65-4986)

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

 Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65-56402-3469

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X DELETED PAGE(S) X
X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

73337

Mr. D. M. Ladd

August 11, 1948

Mr. E. B. Fletcher

JEWISH AGENCY FOR PALESTINE
REGISTRATION ACT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN
OTHERWISE

[REDACTED] (c) b1

[REDACTED] (c) b1

[REDACTED] (c) b1

[REDACTED] (c) b1

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

RECORDED - 111

65-56402-3470

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

SEP 2 1948

ORIGINAL COPY: 97-2177-47

file

copy

Shall be destroyed by 10-14-87 3048 PMP/ML

73338

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

[REDACTED]

(c)

b1

ACTION:

None.

The above is being forwarded for your information.

97-2171

RE: *no*

cc: 65-56402 ✓

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

REPORT
of the



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON D. C.

August 26, 1948

To: SAC, New York

There follows the report of the FBI Laboratory on the examination of evidence received from your office on August 25, 1948.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/83 BY SP5/SP6/SP7

16-8-87

3042 Part JAR

675-1121

Re: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

YOUR FILE NO. 65-12603
FBI FILE NO. 65-56402
LAB. NO. 64581 BE

Examination requested by New York

Reference: Letter dated 8/24/48

Examination requested Document - Fingerprint

Specimens:

- Q27 Envelope postmarked August 12, 1948 at 10:00 a.m. in Lowell, Massachusetts, bearing the handprinted address "SPY AUTHOR, W. BENTLEY, c/o SENATOR FERGUSON, HOUSE OF REP., WASHINGTON, D.C.".
- Q28 Accompanying handwritten letter headed "Lowell Mass.", beginning "Dear Betty, Congratulations: On your spy store U.S.A. ..." and signed "Sancy".

Result of Examination: RECORDED - 89

The handwriting and handprinting on Q27 and Q28 were compared with the appropriate sections of the Anonymous Letter File without effecting an identification. A photographic copy of this handwriting and handprinting will be added to this file for future reference and comparison.

The handwriting and handprinting on Q27 and Q28 were not prepared by any of the individuals whose handwritings appear on specimens previously submitted in connection with this case.

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

2 - New York - Special Delivery
2 - Washington - Enclosure
1 - Laboratory

Page one

60 SEP 10 1948

(continued next page)

73336

Specimens Q27 and Q28 were chemically treated for the development of latent fingerprints, but no prints of value were found.

Specimens Q27 and Q28 contain no watermark or other identifying characteristics which would indicate the manufacturer of these specimens.

The original evidence, Q27 and Q28, is returned herewith to the Washington Field Office. Photographic copies of these specimens are being retained in the files of the Laboratory.

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI

DATE: 8/20/48

FROM : SAC, Buffalo

73334

SUBJECT: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - RALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/83 BY SP5 [signature]

A man who refused to disclose his identity called this office on August 6, 1948, and stated that in the event the Bureau was desirous of locating a person named "VICTOR PEARL" (phonetic), information in this regard might be obtained from an attorney named DIAMOND with offices in the Prudential Building, Buffalo, New York.

The man explained that recently he had noted in the papers relative to Communist activities that the said VICTOR PEARL had been very prominent. The caller refused to say more, suggesting that DIAMOND would supply all details.

The files of this office contain no reference to any individual named VICTOR PEARL. However, it is recalled that in recent news dispatches concerning the Senate Investigation regarding Russian espionage, one VICTOR PERLO was mentioned.

In the belief that the foregoing may be of interest to the Bureau should VICTOR PEARL and VICTOR PERLO be identical, the above facts are being submitted.

For the further information of the Bureau, it might be noted that the DIAMOND mentioned by the caller is undoubtedly identical with DAVID DIAMOND, an attorney with offices in the Prudential Building, who is known to be very sympathetic to local Communists and has often acted surreptitiously as the Party's advisor and has represented a number of front organizations.

LJK:MC
65-1898
100-9646

RECORDED - 74
INDEXED - 74

EX-60 31 AUG 31 1948

61 SEP 16 1948

RECEIVED
STOP DESK

165-56402-3472
F B I

File 5
2nd

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XXXXXX

**FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FOIPA DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET**

1 Page(s) withheld entirely at this location in the file. One or more of the following statements, where indicated, explain this deletion.

☒ Deleted under exemption(s) b1 with no segregable material available for release to you.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.

☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.

☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

 Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

 Page(s) withheld for the following reason(s):

☐ For your information: _____

☒ The following number is to be used for reference regarding these pages:

65- 56402 - 3473

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X NO DUPLICATION FEE X
X FOR THIS PAGE X
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

WAT:cl
100-17493

Handwritten: 142

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK FROM WASH FIELD

8-27-48

1030 PM

DIRECTOR AND SAC, NEW YORK

GREGORY, ESPIONAGE - R. REUTEL TWENTYFOUR INSTANT. ONE HERRICK LEVIN
EMPLOYED OPM AND OEN AS STENOGRAPHER DASH REPORTER, FROM AUGUST ELEVEN,
NINETEEN FORTYONE UNTIL ABOUT OCTOBER TWENTYFOUR, NINETEEN FORTYTWO WHEN SHE
WENT TO NEW YORK, RESIGNING HER POSITION EFFECTIVE JANUARY FIVE, NINETEEN
FORTYTHREE BECAUSE OF ILL HEALTH AND INABILITY TO FIND CAPABLE DOCTOR IN
WASHINGTON. DR. JOSEPH WILDER, ONE TWO ONE ONE MADISON AVENUE, NYC, ADVISED
ON NOVEMBER TWENTYFOUR, NINETEEN FORTYTWO THAT LEVIN WAS ILL AT THAT TIME
AND UNDER HIS CARE. IN NEW YORK, LEVIN RESIDED AT ONE TWO FOUR NAUGHT PARK
AVENUE, APARTMENT THREE PARENTHESIS TWENTYEIGHT PARENTHESIS, LIVING AT
THIS ADDRESS AS LATE AS DECEMBER NINETEEN, NINETEEN FORTYTHREE. INVESTIGATION
HERE REFLECTS THAT LEVIN RESIDED WITH ANNA GOODMAN ALLEN AND BEN ALLEN, BOTH
ALLEGED COMMUNISTS AT TWO TWO TWO FIVE N STREET, NW, APARTMENT FOUR NAUGHT
NAUGHT, DURING NINETEEN FORTYONE AND NINETEEN FORTYTWO. FURTHER THAT HER
ASSOCIATES LIVING AT THAT ADDRESS INCLUDED ROSE MADISON AND BESSIE BROOKER,
BOTH PARTY MEMBERS. REPORT FOLLOWS.

Handwritten: Burt Gardner

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/83 BY SP5/afg/afg

Vertical stamp: 100-17493-100-17493

55 SEP 16 1948

RECORDED - 76
INDEXED - 76
EX-35

Handwritten: 56407-3474
Stamp: 34 AUG 31 1948
Stamp: RECEIVED

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER *etc*

73332

DATE: August 24, 1948

FROM : V. P. KEAY *VP*

SUBJECT: URSULA WASSERMAN
INTERNAL SECURITY - C.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE *7/16/83* BY *SP5 RJA/...*

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

RECOMMENDATION:

It is recommended that this memorandum be referred to the Internal Security Section for its information.

RECORDED - *7*

31 AUG 31 1948

62 SEP 13 1948

File 9 29

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. D. M. Ladd
 FROM : Mr. H. B. Fletcher
 SUBJECT: GREGORY CASE
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: August 30, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5-10-83 BY SP5 mky

Mr. Tolson
 Mr. E. A. Tamm
 Mr. Clegg
 Mr. Glavin
 Mr. Ladd
 Mr. Nichols
 Mr. Rosen
 Mr. Tracy
 Mr. Egan
 Mr. Gurnea
 Mr. Harbo
 Mr. Mohr
 Mr. Pennington
 Mr. Quinn Tamm
 Tele. Room
 Mr. Nease
 Miss Gandy

Pursuant to your instructions transcripts of the testimony of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley before the House of Representatives Committee on Un-American Activities were reviewed.

- (1. Executive session July 31, 1948, 10:00 A.M. to 10:40 A.M., Volume 1, pages 1 to 12.
2. Open session July 31, 1948, 10:45 A.M. to 3:45 P.M., Volume 1, pages 1 to 153.)

The testimony of Elizabeth Terrill Bentley before the Committee is substantially identical with the information furnished to agents of the New York Office during the course of various interviews commencing November 7, 1945 with the following exceptions:

(65-56402-220)

Reference is made to Volume 1 of the Executive session, July 31, 1948, and to page 12 thereof.

Mr. Rankin - "...and when did you decide to quit them and turn in the evidence?"

Miss Bentley - "I went to the FBI in August, 1945."

Further reference is made to Volume 1, open session, July 31, 1948, and to page 101.

Mr. Mundt - "You went to the FBI, then about 1945?"

Miss Bentley - "August, 1945, yes."

Mr. Mundt - "With this information?"

Miss Bentley - "Yes."

RECORD BEHIND FILE

Reference is made to the teletype from the New York Field Office to the Bureau dated November 8, 1945 at 1:00 A.M. Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, et al, Internal Security - R; "On November 7 Elizabeth Terrill Bentley voluntarily came to the New York Field Division and furnished information relative to a Russian Espionage ring"

Further reference is made to a letter sent from the New Haven Office to the New York Office dated August 29, 1945 concerning Elizabeth Bentley's visit to the New Haven Office on August 23, 1945. Re Lieutenant

dated 8-30-48 and

PAGE 60 of EBF only

SE 6

65-56402-3476

referred for classification
 by ADAMIC 85-2538.
 The information mentioned
 was unclassified. 3042 PWT/16 1-29-86.

33 AUG 31 1948

16522

Peter Heller, Impersonation, Espionage - R. This letter advised that on August 23, 1945 Miss Elizabeth Bentley, Buxford Manor, Old Lyme, Connecticut, came to the New Haven Office and made the following complaint:

About five months ago in the Saint George Hotel in Brooklyn, New York she met an individual who stated his name was Lieutenant Peter Heller, connected with the New York State National Guard. Among other things he had described himself as a "big shot government spy". He indicated to her that he was desirous of having her to obtain information of value to the Government concerning Russian people who transacted business with the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation where she was employed. Miss Bentley related that if the man was legitimate and if she could be of any assistance to the Government, she would be glad to do so but that she was personally mystified as to how this could be accomplished.

Miss Bentley's information concerning Heller was very vague. No other information was furnished the New Haven Office except that Lieutenant Heller was described, a review of her previous associations with him, and the fact that she had been employed by the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and would return to New York and would resume her employment there after Labor Day.

Reference is made to page 18, Volume 1 of the open hearings, July 31, 1948.

Miss Bentley - "I haven't seen him (Nathan Gregory Silvermaster) since the end of September, 1944".

On March 12, 1946 Elizabeth Terrill Bentley was observed at the Silvermaster residence, 5515 30th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
(Physical surveillance) (65-56402-811)

Bentley stated on one occasion she came in casual contact in New York City during August, 1945 when Silvermaster was asked whether he had seen "Bill" lately. Silvermaster indicated that he had not seen "Bill" for about two weeks but that he was still around. (65-56402-220)

Reference is made to hearings at the open session, July 31, 1948, Volume 1, pages 99 and 100. Attention is invited to these pages while Elizabeth Terrill Bentley's testimony here is not inconsistent, her rationalization of the motivation of disaffection have not been previously so indicated in such detail.

16523

Reference is made to the hearings at the open session, July 31, 1948, Volume 1, page 102.

- Mr. Mundt - "Can you name those Russians?"
Miss Bentley - "The only Russian whose real name I know was the First Secretary of the Russian Embassy and I did not know that until much later on after I had ceased seeing him".
Mr. Mundt - "What was this man's name?"
Miss Bentley - "Anatol Gromov".

There is no indication anywhere in the information furnished by Bentley to the Federal Bureau of Investigation that she was familiar with the name or identity of the individual who had contacted her as her superior. This individual was known to her as Al and at no time was she able to furnish interviewing agents with his identity.

XXXXXX
XXXXXX
XXXXXX

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House of Representatives, U. S.

Report of Proceedings

Hearing held before

Committee on Un-American Activities

~~(AFTERNOON SESSION)~~

July 31, 1948

Washington, D. C.

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Saturday, July 31, 1948

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House of Representatives,
Committee on Un-American Activities,
Washington, D. C.

The Committee met, pursuant to call, at 10:45 a.m.,
in the Committee Room of the Committee on Un-American Activities,
Honorable J. Parnell Thomas (Chairman) presiding.

Present: Representatives Thomas (Chairman), Nixon,
McDowell, Mundt, Rankin, Peterson, and Hobert.

Also Present: Robert E. Stripling, Chief Investigator;
Louis Russell, William Wheeler, Benjamin Mandel, Donald P.
Appell, and Robert Gaston, Investigators for the Committee.

- - -

The Chairman. The meeting will come to order.

The record will show that those present are Mr. Mundt,
Mr. McDowell, Mr. Nixon, Mr. Rankin, Mr. Peterson, Mr. Hobert
and Mr. Thomas, and a quorum is present.

Mr. Stripling, the first witness.

Mr. Stripling. The first witness, Mr. Chairman, will
be Miss Elizabeth T. Bentley.

Miss Bentley, will you stand and be sworn?

The Chairman. Miss Bentley, please stand and raise
your right hand.

Do you solemnly swear that the testimony you are about to give will be the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Miss Bentley. I do.

The Chairman. Mr. Stripling, before you start asking questions, the Chair would like to make a short statement.

Over a year ago this Committee started to investigate espionage in the Government. We have had many witnesses in Executive Session, all of whom testified on this subject.

The testimony received by us confirms in great detail the conclusions drawn by your investigative staff, and confirms the fact that there is a tremendous need for such an investigation and exposure and a conviction in many cases in this country.

We regret that the matter has not been prosecuted long before this. We believe that the matter should be prosecuted without further delay, and the Committee recommends that a special grand jury be convened in Washington, D. C. in order to give special attention to the matter of espionage in the Government, and to bring the matter to an early conclusion.

Mr. Rankin. Let me say at this point that this Committee exposed years ago those Communists who have been indicted in New York and showed by their own testimony that they were members of the Communist Party, which was dominated by the

Communist Internationale, and dedicated to the overthrow of this Government.

That has been known to President Truman and Governor Dewey of New York all this time. It is about time that they got behind this Committee and helped to clean this proposition up and drive these rats from the Federal, the State and the Municipal payrolls.

So I agree with the Chairman that these prosecutions should be speeded up as much as possible in order that we may weed out those enemies within our gates here and in New York and everywhere else who are plotting constantly for the overthrow of this Government. That includes the members of the New York Council as William Z. Foster, and everyone else who has joined in this international movement to wreck this Government. I think the grand jury should be convened at once.

Mr. Mundt. I would like to have included in the record this statement: that the evidence which is before the Grand Jury in New York and the recent disclosures it has made and findings being made on the other side of the Capitol in connection with espionage in Government and the sale of war materials to Russia, and the information we are going to get this morning indicate that the provision of the so-called Mundt-Nixon Bill, reported unanimously by this Committee,

passed by the House by 319 to 56 and now before the Senate, may have to be revised in the nature of strengthening those provisions instead of weakening them in order to make them fully effective.

It is entirely possible that the 81st Congress will pass a version of this bill which is much more stringent and which is strengthened considerably even over that portion which has already passed the House, and that some of the "bleeding hearts" of the country refer to as having been too drastic a measure.

Mr. Hebert. Mr. Chairman, do I understand from your opening statement that you will use this testimony today as the basis of a formal presentation to the United States Attorney in the District of Columbia to request him to convene a special grand jury?

The Chairman. That is correct. This testimony today and other testimony we have received from other witnesses.

Mr. Hebert. Coming from this Committee the United States Attorney will be formally requested to convene a special grand jury to investigate the matter of communism in the Government.

The Chairman. That is correct. Does any other member have anything they would like to say?

Mr. Mundt. I think in connection with that request, Mr. Chairman, we should also request the Attorney General to

consummate these hearings being held in New York and have the proper indictments at this time, because there is a very obvious effort to delay and slow down the findings of that New York case until after November.

The Chairman. I think, Mr. Mumt, that is one of the main reasons -- I don't say after November -- but one of the main reasons why we want a new grand jury convened in the District of Columbia is because nothing has been handed down by the Grand Jury up in New York.

Mr. Hebert. You don't mean a grand jury, but you mean a special blue ribbon grand jury.

The Chairman. Special blue ribbon grand jury.

Mr. Hebert. That will devote its efforts entirely to this matter.

The Chairman. That is correct.

Mr. Rankin. Mr. Chairman, in that connection let me make this inquiry. The gentleman from Louisiana says investigate the Communists connected with the Federal Government. Some of these Communists that have been indicted are connected with the State governments, or the City Government in New York, and if they are on any payroll of the Federal Government, State Government, or City Government or County Government and plotting the overthrow of this Government, they ought to be investigated by this grand jury.

Mr. Hebert. Of course, that statement is accepted

because the District of Columbia is a Federal Government.

The Chairman. Well, gentlemen, we have a witness here and we had better start.

Mr. Stripling.

Mr. Stripling. Very well.

TESTIMONY OF ELIZABETH TERRILL BENTLEY

Mr. Stripling. Miss Bentley, you are here in response to a subpoena which was served upon you on July 23 in the St. George Hotel by Mr. Donald P. Appell; is that correct?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Stripling. To appear before the Committee last Wednesday; is that correct?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Stripling. At your request --

The Chairman. (Interposing) The Chair would like to say that we are going to finish this at this session if we have to stay here all day and all night and all day tomorrow. Go ahead.

Mr. Stripling. At your request the subpoena was continued until today; is that correct?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Stripling. You are here before the Committee in response to that subpoena?

Miss Bentley. That is correct, yes.

Mr. Stripling. Will you please state your full name?

Miss Bentley. Yes, Elizabeth Terrill Bentley.

Mr. Stripling. What is your present address?

Miss Bentley. My present address is the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn.

Mr. Stripling. When and where were you born?

Miss Bentley. I was born in New Milford, Connecticut, 1908.

Mr. Stripling. Can you give the Committee a resume of your educational and occupational background?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. Don't go into too much detail.

Miss Bentley. I graduated from high school and then from Vassar College. I have an A.B. from Vassar College.

Mr. Stripling. What year did you graduate from Vassar?

Miss Bentley. 1930. I have a Masters from Columbia University in 1935. I had a year's study at the University of Florence in Italy, and a summary study at the University of Turin in Italy. I think that completes the educational qualifications.

I taught two years in the Fox Cross School in Middleburg, Virginia.

Other positions I held were in the business world as secretary in import-export firms, publicity firms, translating. I was Vice President of U. S. Service and Shipping for six years. For the last year I was secretary in an import house.

Mr. Stripling. Have you ever been out of the United States?

Miss Bentley. Yes. I have been out of the United States.

Mr. Stripling. What countries did you travel to?

Miss Bentley. I have been in England, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Italy, one day in Algiers.

Mr. Stripling. When did you travel in Europe?

Miss Bentley. The summer after I graduated from Vassar I went on a guided musical tour. That was the one that took me to most of the countries. Then in 1931, I think it was, I studied in Turuju. In the year '33-34 I was in Florence.

Mr. Stripling. Miss Bentley, were you ever a member of the Communist Party of the United States?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I was.

Mr. Stripling. When did you join?

Miss Bentley. March 1935.

Mr. Stripling. Who recruited you into the Communist Party?

Miss Bentley. The two people who signed my membership card were Mrs. Lee Fuhr and Dr. James P. Mendenhall.

Mr. Stripling. Will you please spell Mrs. Fuhr's name?

Miss Bentley. F-u-h-r.

Mr. Stripling. Will you identify Mrs. Fuhr?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. Would you do so?

Miss Bentley. I don't know where she is just now, but she was a nurse and, as I understood it, the first American nurse who went to Spain during the Spanish Civil War. I have lost track of her for many years and don't know exactly where she is now.

Mr. Stripling. Could you identify Dr. James Mendenhall?

Miss Bentley. Yes. At that time he was a professor in the Lincoln School, which is a part of Teachers College Columbia. Since then I believe he went into the CPA, but I have also lost track of him recently.

Mr. Stripling. Would you tell the Committee the circumstances under which you were recruited into the Party?

Miss Bentley. Yes. I had come back from a year in Italy quite upset about Fascist conditions there. On my return I met a number of Communists of whom those two are a part, and they got me into the American League Against War and Fascism, which was interested in my impressions of Italy.

After that they gradually got me into the Communist Party.

Mr. Stripling. Were you active in the Communist Party or were you a rather passive member?

Miss Bentley. I would say just about medium, not too active, just an average run-of-the-mill member.

Mr. Stripling. Did your activity increase at any

particular period?

Miss Bentley. Yes, but not open Party activities, if that is what you mean.

Mr. Stripling. Miss Bentley, are you acquainted with an individual or were you acquainted with an individual named Jacob Golas?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I was.

Mr. Stripling. When did you first meet Jacob Golas?

Miss Bentley. In October, 1938.

Mr. Stripling. Would you give us the circumstances under which you met him, please?

Miss Bentley. Yes. I think about three or four months before I met him I had, through Columbia University, obtained a position with the Italian Library of Information, which I had discovered to be part of the Italian Government Propaganda Ministry. I had discovered they were circulating Fascist propaganda, and I had gone to Communist Party headquarters and requested someone who could use this information to be distributed to anti-Fascist organizations for their use.

I was then introduced to Mr. Jacob Golas.

Mr. Stripling. At that time what was Mr. Golas' occupation?

Miss Bentley. I didn't know until a year after I met him, but actually he was at that time and up until his death president of World Tourists, Inc.

Mr. Stripling. Will you describe briefly the type of organization World Tourists was? What did it do?

Miss Bentley. My understanding is it was set up in 1927 with funds supplied by the Communist Party as a travel agency, and that Mr. Golas came into the organization in the early '30's when it was financially on the rocks, took it over, made its prime purpose sending individuals and tourists to Russia, and made quite a bit of money during those boom travel years.

Then in the late '30's when travel fell off, they got a concession from the American office of In-Tourists, which is the Soviet agency in charge of parcels and packages going to the U.S.S.R., and their main business became sending packages to individuals in Russia.

Mr. Stripling. In connection with World Tourists, Miss Bentley, did you ever know a person by the name of Gerhardt Eisler? Did you ever meet him?

Miss Bentley. No, I didn't.

Mr. Stripling. Did you ever know of anyone by the name of Samuel Liptzen?

Miss Bentley. No.

Mr. Stripling. I mention that, Mr. Chairman, because in the hearing before this Committee on Gerhardt Eisler it was brought out that Mr. Eisler traveled to the Soviet Union under a passport in the name of Samuel Liptzen. He carried

with him a letter signed by Jacob Golas which he presented to a Soviet agent in Paris, which arranged for him to go to the Soviet Union. The passport which he obtained under the name of Samuel Liptzen did not indicate that he intended to go to the Soviet Union.

I have the letter here and would like to read it into the record at this point in order to identify Mr. Golas and World Tourists.

The Chairman. Without objection it is so ordered.

Mr. Stripling. The letter is dated June 17, 1935, addressed to In-Tourists, Inc., Paris, France. It reads:

"Dear Mr. Tolotrav:

"This will introduce to you Mr. Samuel Liptzen, a good friend of mine, who will ask you to arrange a trip for him to the Soviet Union via the Soviet steamer from Dunkirk, France to Leningrad. Will you kindly use your influence to secure the best accommodations for him and give him your best attention.

"With personal best wishes, I remain

Very truly yours,

WORLD TOURISTS, INC.

Jacob Golas, Manager."

Mr. Rankin. That is the same Eisler that the Negro witness Noah testified was an instructor in the Communist School of Revolution in Moscow when he was over there, isn't

that right?

Mr. Stripling. Yes, that is the same one.

Mr. Rankin. Where is this Golas now? That is what I would like to know.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Golas is deceased.

Mr. Rankin. Oh, he is dead.

Mr. Stripling. Miss Bentley, you say you first met Mr. Golas in October 1938?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Stripling. Did your acquaintance with him in connection with the activities of World Tourists increase to any degree, or was he a casual acquaintance of yours?

Miss Bentley. At first he was only a person to whom I gave information about the Italian Library of Information and its Fascist activities. After I left there in the spring of '39 I continued to have him as my contact. I suppose now because he thought I was valuable material that could be used in the future.

I did odd jobs for him like collecting material in the Library for use in what he said were articles in the New Masses, or receiving mail at my address for him, and that sort of thing.

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Mr. Stripling. Do you recall whether or not you ever received any mail from Mexico addressed to Mr. Golos?

Miss Bentley. Oh, yes.

Mr. Stripling. Addressed to you but to be delivered to Mr. Golos?

Miss Bentley. No. Canada, not Mexico.

Mr. Stripling. Did any of that mail come from Fred Rose?

Miss Bentley. I can't state of my own knowledge, Mr. Stripling, because I didn't look inside the envelopes, but I suspect it may have been.

Mr. Stripling. Do you recall what year it was you transmitted mail from Canada to Mr. Golos?

Miss Bentley. Yes. I can tell you almost exactly. It was 1939, 1940.

Mr. Stripling. Did Mr. Golos ever ask you to perform any special duties for him in connection with any work that he was doing for the Communist Party in behalf of the Soviet Union?

Miss Bentley. Later on, yes; but do you mean in this period?

Mr. Stripling. Any period.

Miss Bentley. Later on, yes.

Mr. Stripling. When was that?

Miss Bentley. At about the start of the Russian-German

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war which would be around June or July of 1941.

Mr. Stripling. What did he ask you to do?

Miss Bentley. He asked me to take charge of individuals and groups. This was a gradual process, not all at once. It was to take charge of individuals and groups who were employed in the United States Government and in positions to furnish information.

Mr. Stripling. What kind of information?

Miss Bentley. All sorts of information -- political, military, whatever they could lay their hands on.

Mr. Stripling. Was he operating or had he set up a so-called espionage organization to obtain information from Government employees and Government officials to be transmitted to the Soviet Union?

Miss Bentley. I think that he set it up. I rather doubt that he had operated it before that. Of course, I can't state definitely.

Mr. Stripling. It was in operation, however, when you knew him?

Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. Would you tell the committee how this espionage organization operated and your participation in it?

Miss Bentley. It started with actual Government employees in about July, 1941, when he told me that he had received

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from Earl Browder the name of a man working for the United States Government, who was interested in helping in getting information to Russia and who could organize a group of other Government employees to help in this work.

Mr. Rankin. What kind of employees?

Miss Bentley. Government employees.

Mr. Stripling. Did he tell you the name of the individual?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. Who was the individual?

Miss Bentley. N. Gregory Silvermaster.

Mr. Stripling. Did you know him also as Nathan Gregory Silvermaster? Was that his first name?

Miss Bentley. I think he told me his first name was Nathan but he had never used it. I believe that is it.

Mr. Stripling. In what agency of the Government was Mr. Silvermaster employed at that time?

Miss Bentley. He was with the Farm Security Administration in the Agriculture Department, and then in '43, briefly, perhaps six months or so, he was in the B.E.W.

Mr. Stripling. The Bureau of Economic Warfare?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman, I have Mr. Silvermaster's employment history, which I would like to put into the record at this point. However, I do not want to interrupt her testimony right now.

The Chairman. May I ask a question right there for the record?

Was Mr. Silvermaster ever a witness before this committee or a subcommittee of this committee in executive session?

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Silvermaster -- Do you mean: Was he ever a witness before this committee?

The Chairman. In executive session.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Silvermaster testified before the committee, Mr. Chairman, on May 25 of this year. If you would like, I can read his own testimony as to his employment history in the Government.

The Chairman. Do you want to just put it in the record?

Mr. Rankin. I want to know where he is now.

The Chairman. All right, put it in.

Mr. Rankin. Read it. Is he on the Federal pay roll now?

Miss Bentley. I have been told he is out of the Government. I think Mr. Stripling would know more about it than I.

Mr. Rankin. Let's bring the investigation down to date.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Rankin, he resigned last year when his salary was cut from \$10,000 a year to \$8,000.

Mr. Rankin. He resigned what position?

Mr. Stripling. I will give you that. At the time he resigned he was in War Assets.

Mr. Rankin. You mean he was a member of the Communist

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Party at that time?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Rankin. An agent of the Communist Internationale?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I think you would call it that.

Mr. Rankin. And was employed by the War Assets Administration here in Washington?

Miss Bentley. He was employed by the War Assets Administration after I knew him.

Mr. Rankin. I am talking about last year, within the last year. As I understand from your testimony, this man was on the Federal pay rool, was employed by the War Assets Administration and was a member of the Communist Party and an agent of the Communist Internationale; is that correct?

Miss Bentley. I haven't seen him since the end of September, 1944. I can only tell you what he was up to that date. He was, during the time I knew him, yes.

Mr. Rankin. He was an employee, then, of the War Assets Administration?

Miss Bentley. Not at that time, no. He was back in the Agriculture Department when I said good-bye to him.

Mr. Rankin. But he was in the employ of the Federal Government?

Miss Bentley. That is correct, yes.

Mr. Rankin. He was a member of the Communist Party, you say?

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Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Rankin. And an agent of the Communist Internationals?

Miss Bentley. Probably an agent of the NKVD would be more correct.

Mr. Rankin. That is the Russian Communist Secret Police?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Rankin. And the Communists are dedicated to the overthrow of this Government; is that right?

Miss Bentley. That is right.

The Chairman. Will you read that, please?

Mr. Stripling. This is in regard to the question asked about his employment in the Government.

He was first employed in the California State Relief Administration. Then, he testified that in August of 1935: "I was offered a position in Washington with the Resettlement Administration. I was with the Resettlement Administration from 1935 on. In 1937, I believe, I left Resettlement to accept a position with the United States Maritime Labor Board, and then in 1938 I went back to Resettlement, which was then the Farm Security Administration, where I headed the Labor Division. Then, I believe it was June of 1942 or 1943, I transferred the Office of Surplus Property of the Procurement Division, and from there, by administrative changes, to the Commerce Department Office of Surplus Property, and from there by reorganization to R.F.C.

"Mr. Stripling. Did you say 'by reorganization'?"

"Mr. Silvermaster. Yes. Surplus Property Administration has gone through a series of administrative evolutions, you might say, and the Office of Surplus Property of Procurement was moved from Procurement. It had handled consumer goods. The consumer goods was in one agency and capital and producer goods was in another agency. I was with the consumer goods in Procurement, Treasury Procurement, in the Office of Procurement, and then the Commerce Department and then R.P.C., and finally War Assets, which integrated all of the units under one administration."

Mr. Rankin. Did the investigator ask him at that time if he was a member of the Communist Party?

Mr. Stripling. Yes, he was asked that question.

Mr. Rankin. What did he say?

Mr. Stripling. He refused to answer that question, Mr. Rankin, on the grounds that he might incriminate himself.

Mr. Mundt. Do you know where Mr. Silvermaster is employed now?

Mr. Stripling. He is not employed in the Government. He is under subpoena of this committee, and I think the committee will have him here.

Mr. Mundt. Has he any connection with the United Nations?

Mr. Stripling. No, sir.

Now, Miss Bentley, will you continue with your testimony?

We were at the point where Mr. Golos had told you there was an individual in the Federal Government who was to furnish information to him.

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Stripling. Were there other people in the Government in this group that Mr. Golos referred to?

Miss Bentley. This was the first group of Government employees, the first Government employees which Mr. Golos had taken on and which I, in the position of courier, --

Mr. Stripling. You were a courier?

Miss Bentley. I was the person who made trips to Washington and picked up the material and brought it back to Mr. Golos.

Mr. Stripling. How often did you come to Washington?

Miss Bentley. About every two weeks.

Mr. Stripling. Can you name any other individuals that you know of your own knowledge were members of this group, this espionage group?

Miss Bentley. Yes. Mrs. Silvermaster aided in it, although she gave no information. She helped with the photography end of it. William Ludwig Ullman.

Mr. Stripling. Was he in the Air Corps at that time?

Miss Bentley. The first time I knew Lud he was in the Treasury Department.

Mr. Stripling. Do you know what position he held in the

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Treasury Department?

Miss Bentley. No, I don't.

Mr. Stripling. Do you know whether he was ever in the Air Corps or not?

Miss Bentley. Yes, he was.

Mr. Stripling. During the war?

Miss Bentley. Yes, he was stationed in the Pentagon most of the time.

Mr. Rankin. Is he a Communist?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. Could you name any other members of the group who were employed in the Government?

(No response.)

Mr. Rankin. May I ask where this man Ullman is now?

Is he still with us?

Is he still operating in the Pentagon?

Mr. Stripling. From the investigators who have been working on his case, I learn that he is no longer in the Treasury Department.

May I ask you, Miss Bentley, was one Solomon Adler a member of this group?

Miss Bentley. Yes, he was.

Mr. Stripling. Was he a rather active participant?

Miss Bentley. Rather remotely, Mr. Stripling, because of the time I had charge of that group he was in China.

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Mr. Rankin. Mr. Stripling --

The Chairman. We had better continue.

Mr. Rankin. I want to find out about this.

The Chairman. We had better let the Chief Investigator ask her any questions, and then we can ask questions later, because we have got a long way to go.

Mr. Stripling. Miss Bentley, did you collect the Communist Party dues for Mr. Adler and turn them over to Mr. Silvermaster? Do you recall doing that?

Miss Bentley. Mr. Silvermaster gave me the dues for his complete group and I take it for granted those included Mr. Adler. Since he was in China, I am not too sure about it.

Mr. Stripling. Did you ever meet Mr. Adler yourself?

Miss Bentley. No, I never did.

Mr. Stripling. Did you understand that he at anytime worked with this group?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I did understand that.

Mr. Stripling. Do you know where Mr. Adler is employed at the present time?

Miss Bentley. No, I am afraid I do not.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman, according to our investigation Mr. Adler is presently employed by the United States Treasury Department in the Office of International Finance. Are there any other persons who were employed in the Govern-

ment at that time who were members of this espionage group?

Miss Bentley. Yes. William Taylor.

Mr. Stripling. Where was he employed?

Miss Bentley. William was in the Treasury.

Mr. Stripling. Do you know what position he held in the Treasury?

Miss Bentley. No, I don't. He had a number of positions and he was also sent abroad at various times. I believe he went to China, I believe he was sent to Portugal at one time.

The Chairman. By the Treasury Department?

Miss Bentley. By the Treasury, yes.

Mr. Stripling. Were there any other individuals in the Treasury Department who were working with your group?

Miss Bentley. With the Silvermaster group?

Mr. Stripling. Yes.

Miss Bentley. Yes, Harry Dexter White.

Mr. Stripling. What was Mr. White's position?

Miss Bentley. I believe he was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Is that correct, or do you call him an Under Secretary? I am not sure.

Mr. Stripling. Assistant Secretary of the Treasury --

The Chairman. The witness says she believes. What was he? We want to know.

Mr. Stripling. He was Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and head of Monetary Research, as I recall.

Mr. Rankin. Is he a Communist?

Miss Bentley. I don't know whether Mr. White was a card-carrying Communist or not.

Mr. Stripling. What was the extent of his cooperation with your group?

Miss Bentley. He gave information to Mr. Silvermaster which was relayed on to me.

3 Mr. Stripling. At this juncture, give us the mechanical operations of the Silvermaster group. Before you do that, in order to clarify the expression "Silvermaster group", were there other groups operating within the Government collecting information on behalf of the Soviet Union?

Miss Bentley. I had one other group that I handled, and I had every reason to believe there were other groups also.

Mr. Stripling. What was the other group that you handled?

Miss Bentley. We called it the Perlo Group. It was actually an ex-Communist Party unit that I believe had been set up in Washington in the early '30s, and I gather, from what the members of the group told me, that they had been in a minor way collecting information for some years but not in an organized fashion.

Mr. Stripling. Do you know this other group that you refer to which you said was set up in the early '30s -- was

that the group, or did you ever hear it was the group, set up by Hal Ware?

Miss Bentley. No, I never heard of that angle of it before.

Mr. Mundt. You call it the Perlo group?

Miss Bentley. I call it the Perlo group because the ostensible leader of it was Victor Perlo.

Mr. Stripling. Where was Mr. Perlo employed at that time?

Miss Bentley. In the W.P.B.

Mr. Stripling. Could you tell us what kind of position he held in the War Production Board?

Miss Bentley. I can't tell you the title which I didn't know, but he was in a position that was handling aircraft production figures, because he had ready access to those.

Mr. Mundt. Did he supply you with those figures?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Rankin. Were any Members of the Congress, House or Senate, in that group?

Miss Bentley. No, I am sorry, no.

Mr. Stripling. Miss Bentley, when was this you were in contact with Victor Perlo when he was in the War Production Board -- '43 and '44?

Miss Bentley. I took that group over in about, I think, March of 1944.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman, if the committee desires, I shall read into the record the employment history of Mr. Perlo.

The Chairman. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. Stripling. All right.

The Chairman. The committee would like to have the employment record of each one of these read.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman, I shall read other information regarding his background, which has been obtained by the investigation conducted by the staff of this committee.

Victor Perlo. The above-named individual was born on May 15, 1912, in New York City. His parents were both born in Russia. His father's name was Samuel and his mother's name was Rachel. Mr. Perlo attended school in Flushing, New York. In 1931 he received an AB Degree from Columbia University, and in 1932 he received an MA Degree. From June, 1930, until July, 1930, Mr. Perlo was employed as a bank clerk in New York City. In 1931 and 1932 he was employed by a boys' camp in Massachusetts. From September, 1933, until June, 1935, Mr. Perlo was employed by the N.R.A. From June, 1935, until October, 1937, Mr. Perlo was employed by the Federal Home Loan Bank Board. From October, 1937, until September, 1939, Mr. Perlo was associated with the Brookings Institute. From September, 1939, until September, 1940, Mr. Perlo was employed by the Department of Commerce. From

November 15, 1940, until February 17, 1943, Mr. Perlo was employed by the Advisory Council on National Defense of the O.P.A. From February 17, 1943 until May 1, 1945, Mr. Perlo was employed by the War Production Board. From May 1, 1945, until December 14, 1945, Mr. Perlo was employed by the Civil Production Administration. Beginning December 14, 1945, Mr. Perlo was employed by the Treasury Department, Office of Monetary Research, which was the agency Harry Dexter White headed.

Mr. Mundt. Do you know where he is now?

Mr. Stripling. We do not.

Mr. Rankin. Was he a Communist all during that time?

Miss Bentley. I would rather imagine so, Congressman, from what he told me when I met him in '44. He told me he had been a Communist over 10 years, so I imagine so.

Mr. Stripling. Did Victor Perlo turn information over to you?

Miss Bentley. Yes, he did.

Mr. Stripling. Information which had been obtained from people who were employed in the Government?

Miss Bentley. Yes, either he or members of his group turned it over, yes.

Mr. Stripling. Could you name other members of his group before we go on with the Silvermaster group?

Miss Bentley. Yes. I will try to remember them. Allan

Rosenberg.

Mr. Stripling. Do you know where he was employed?

Miss Bentley. Yes, he was in the F.E.A.

Mr. Stripling. In what?

Miss Bentley. I don't know what those initials are.

Mr. Stripling. Was it the Board of Economic Warfare?

Miss Bentley. It was originally B.E.W., but then it became F.E.A., Foreign Economic Administration. It was an amalgamation, I understand, of several agencies.

Mr. Stripling. Can you name any other member of the group?

Miss Bentley. Donald Wheeler.

Mr. Stripling. Was that Donald Niven Wheeler?

Miss Bentley. I don't know his middle name, I am sorry.

Mr. Stripling. Was it Donald or David?

Miss Bentley. Donald.

Mr. Stripling. Do you know where he was employed?

Miss Bentley. O.S.S.

Mr. Stripling. Office of Strategic Services?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Stripling. Any other members of the Perlo group?

Miss Bentley. Charles Kramer.

Mr. Stripling. His real name was Charles Krivitsky.

Did you know that?

Miss Bentley. I have been told that, yes.

Mr. Stripling. Where was he employed at that time?

Miss Bentley. I believe at the time I first met him he was in between jobs. Then, I believe he went with, is it Senator, Kilgore? I am not sure whether he was a Congressman or Senator. Later, he went with Senator Pepper.

The Chairman. Where is he now?

Mr. Mundt. Is that Kramer the man you are talking about now?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Mundt. Is Kramer a Communist?

Miss Bentley. Oh, yes, of long standing, according to the story he told me.

Mr. Stripling. I think that is rather certain, Mr. Chairman. If I may read from the testimony which we took from him on July 2nd -- I believe Mr. McDowell took the testimony --

Mr. Mundt. I would like to have that testimony.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Kramer first gave his employment record. He said:

"My last Government employment was with the Subcommittee of the Committee on Education and Labor of the Senate. Prior to that I worked for the Office of Price Administration, and prior to that I worked for the National Labor Relations Board, and prior to that for the United Mine Workers of America; prior to that for another subcommittee of the United States Senate Committee on Education and Labor; prior to that for the National Youth Administration; prior to that for the Agricultural Adjustment Administration, and prior to that for the Institute of Social and Religious Research; prior to that for New York University."

Mr. Kramer, when asked was he a member of the Communist Party, refused to answer on the grounds that he might incriminate himself.

Mr. Mundt. The two who were named just before Kramer you neglected to ask if they were Communists.

Mr. Stripling. Allan Rosenberg and Donald Wheeler.

Miss Bentley. Yes, they were.

Mr. Mundt. Both of them were Communists?

Miss Bentley. They were both Communists.

Mr. Stripling. Can you name any other members of the Perlo group?

Miss Bentley. Edward Fitzgerald.

Mr. Stripling. Edward J. Fitzgerald?

Miss Bentley. I don't know his middle initial either.

Mr. Stripling. Do you know where he was employed?

Miss Bentley. WPB.

Mr. Stripling. Was he a member of the Communist Party?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. Are there any other members of the Perlo group?

Miss Bentley. Yes. I don't recall his first name because I only met him once -- Magdoff.

Mr. Stripling. Harry Magdoff?

Miss Bentley. That is correct, yes.

Mr. Mundt. Where was he employed?

Miss Bentley. At the time I first met him he had just returned from the Mayo Clinic in Rochester after a serious operation, and I believe he didn't take any job for a bit and then he went into the Commerce Department.

Mr. Stripling. I have his employment record.

Mr. Mundt. Was that during the time Henry Wallace was head of the Commerce Department?

Miss Bentley. I think probably part of the time, yes. I am not too clear on when Mr. Wallace went in there.

Mr. McDowell. Do you know if this man is now employed in the United States Government service?

Miss Bentley. No, I wouldn't know. Most of these people I have completely lost track of, but I imagine the Committee probably knows where they are.

The Chairman. Mr. Stripling, are you going to develop what kind of information was turned over by these groups to this witness?

Mr. Stripling. Yes, Mr. Chairman, but I want first to identify the people that comprised these groups. Then we will move from that to the type of information turned over, what the witness did with the information after it was turned over.

Mr. Rankin. Mr. Stripling, will you be able to show that these groups are still operative?

Mr. Stripling. I would rather not say at this time,

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Mr. Rankin. I would like to complete this testimony.

Mr. Rankin. That is what I am mostly interested in.

Mr. Mundt. I think we should take it up in chronological order and not jump to conclusions.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman, do you want the employment record of Mr. Magdoff?

The Chairman. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. April 1936 -- rather, from October 11, 1934 until May 31, 1935, Magdoff was employed by the Silk Textile Code Authority NRA, New York City. In the year 1935 he is reported to have been ill. From April 1936 until May 1940 Magdoff was employed by WPA as a statistician and on the National Research project. From October 1, 1940 until August 15, 1941, he was employed in the Statistical Division of the War Production Board and Office of Emergency Management. August 16, 1941 until May 17, 1943, he was employed by the War Production Board in its Bureau of Research and Statistics. From May 18, 1943 until July 3, 1944, he was employed by the Tools Division of War Production Board. July 4, 1944 to March 1946, he was employed in the District of Columbia by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Magdoff was employed by the Office of the Secretary of Commerce about April 1946 until December 17, 1946. Since the latter date he has been employed by the New Council of American Business in New York City.

Did you ever collect any dues from Mr. Magdoff?

Miss Bentley. The dues were brought to me by whichever member of the group came to New York City, and Mr. Magdoff's dues were among them, yes.

Mr. Stripling. What did you do with his dues when they were turned over to you?

Miss Bentley. I turned them over to Mr. Golas during his lifetime.

Mr. Stripling. Now, have you named all the participants in the Perlo espionage group?

Miss Bentley. No. There was Harold Glasser of the Treasury.

Mr. Stripling. All right.

Mr. Mundt. Is Harold Glasser a Communist?

Miss Bentley. Yes, they all were. This was an ex-Communist Party unit, which means automatically they were Communists.

Mr. Mundt. "Ex" -- that means previous.

Miss Bentley. It means before that they had been tied up only, as I understand it, with the Communist Party, but then they were turned over to me. Maybe I am using the wrong phraseology.

Mr. Mundt. Thank you.

Mr. Stripling. Would you like his employment record?

The Chairman. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. This is Harold Glasser. This individual was born November 23, 1905, Chicago, Illinois. His parents were Myra Glasser and Rachel Olswang. Both of them were born in Russia.

From 1922 until 1928 Glasser studied at the University of Chicago. From 1929 until 1930 Glasser studied at Harvard University. From 1930 to '31 he studied at the University of Chicago. During part of 1931 until 1932 Glasser was attached to the Brookings Institute in Washington, D. C. From 1932 until 1933 Glasser was attached to the Labor Bureau of the Mid-West in Chicago. From 1933 until 1935 Glasser taught at the Peoples Junior College in Chicago. On August 16, 1935, Glasser became employed by the WPA. This employment lasted until April 16, 1936. On May 1, 1936 Glasser became an employee of the Department of Agriculture, Minneapolis, Minnesota. November 21, 1936, Glasser's employment with the Department of Agriculture ceased, and he became an employee of the Treasury Department in Washington. He was attached to the Division of Monetary Research. On June 15, 1940 Glasser was loaned by the Treasury Department to the Government of Ecuador. He served in this capacity until May 1942, at which time he returned to the Treasury Department. On November 30, 1942 Glasser was loaned to the War Production Board where he remained until January 10, 1943. From February 1943 until September 1943 Glasser was an advisor on the North African

Affairs Committee at Algiers, North Africa.

Are there any other members of the Perle group that you have not named, Miss Bentley?

Miss Bentley. There is just one more who didn't give any information, but I know he belonged to the group and that is Leshinsky. Sol Leshinsky. He was with UNRA.

Mr. Stripling. What was his first name?

Miss Bentley. Sol. I suppose it would be Solomon.

Mr. Stripling. Did you name everyone in the Silvermaster group?

Miss Bentley. No.

Mr. Stripling. Would you continue to name them?

Mr. Rankin. Let's get something on this last man she named. Let's get the facts on him.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Rankin, we don't have any information on this gentleman ourselves.

Mr. Rankin. Maybe she has some.

Miss Bentley. I have very little. I did not meet him personally. I just know what they told me about him, and he never produced any information, so we didn't consider him too valuable.

Mr. Rankin. You don't know where he is now?

Miss Bentley. No, I know where very few of these people are right now.

The Chairman. Will the Chief Investigator get this

information and place it in the record at this point?

Mr. Stripling. Yes.

(The information above-referred to is as follows:)

Mr. Peterson. I would like to ask a question. We want to be sure we are not unfair to anyone.

With reference to the employment of Kramer, I believe the statement was made that he had been employed by Senator Kilgore and Senator Pepper. I believe the employment record did not refer to that but referred to a committee. Do you know whether they were employed individually by the Senators or by the committee of which they were members?

Miss Bentley. I don't know that. I know he simply referred to it in that way and I don't know exactly whether he was an employee of the Senators personally or of the committee.

Mr. Peterson. You don't know of your own knowledge that he was employed by either of the Senators?

Miss Bentley. No.

Mr. McDowell. If I recollect, Mr. Peterson, he testified he worked in Senator Pepper's office.

Mr. Peterson. I didn't hear that testimony at the time, but I notice in that he referred to committee employment.

Mr. Rankin. When was that testimony taken?

Mr. McDowell. While you were out.

Mr. Rankin. This morning?

Mr. McDowell. Yes.

Mr. Rankin. I didn't hear it.

Mr. Stripling. According to the investigation Mr. Kramer and Mr. [redacted] in Senator Pepper's office while he was on the payroll of the Subcommittee on Education and Labor. I think you will find that he was quite active.

Mr. Rankin. Didn't he work in some other Senators' offices, and wasn't he instrumental in trumping up the charges for the prosecution of Senator Bilbo?

Mr. Stripling. I don't know a thing about that, Mr. Rankin.

Mr. Rankin. I think we should have some information on that point.

The Chairman. Mr. Stripling, you may proceed.

Mr. Stripling. Miss Bentley, will you now go back to the Silvermaster group and name any individual who was a part of that group that has not already been previously mentioned.

Miss Bentley. George Silverman.

Mr. Stripling. George Silverman?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. Where was he employed?

Miss Bentley. Originally in, I think you call it, the Railroad Retirement Board.

Mr. Stripling. Yes.

Miss Bentley. And when the war came he was given a quite important post with the Air Corps as a civilian in the

Pentagon. I believe he was offered a colonelcy but he turned it down and remained a civilian employee there.

Mr. Stripling. Was Silvermaster a member of the Communist Party?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. You collected dues from him?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. Did he furnish information to your group?

Miss Bentley. Oh, quite prolific information.

Mr. Stripling. Before we go on with what was furnished, would you tell the Committee whether or not there is anyone else in this group that you have not named?

Miss Bentley. Frank Coe.

Mr. Stripling. Where was he employed?

Miss Bentley. In the Treasury.

Mr. Stripling. Do you know what his position was?

Miss Bentley. No, I am sorry. All these people Mr. Silvermaster took care of, and I simply knew they had important jobs in the Treasury, but I couldn't tell you what it was.

Mr. Stripling. He was a member of the Communist Party, according to your information?

Miss Bentley. According to my understanding, yes.

Mr. Stripling. Anyone else?

Miss Bentley. William Gold.

Mr. Stripling. G-o-l-d?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. Where was he employed?

Miss Bentley. I believe it was then of FEA. I can't recall whether BEW or FEA, but it was that same outfit.

Mr. Stripling. Was he a member of the Communist Party?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. Did he furnish information to your group?

Miss Bentley. Yes, he did.

Mr. Stripling. Is there anyone else you haven't named?

Miss Bentley. Yes, his wife Sonia Gold.

Mr. Stripling. Was she an employee of the Government?

Miss Bentley. Yes, in the Treasury.

Mr. Rankin. Let me ask about this man Kramer. I was out when you were testifying about him. Do you say Kramer was a member of the Communist Party?

Miss Bentley. He told me he had been a member for a good many years.

Mr. Rankin. That is all I wanted to know. My recollection is he was one of the chief men who dug up those charges for the persecution of Senator Bilbo, who was dying of cancer and fighting on the floor of the Senate against this communistic program they are trying to put through now, and I think this man Kramer was one of the chief men in that conspiracy.

Mr. Stripling. Are there any other members, Miss Bentley, of the Silvermaster group?

Miss Bentley. Let's see, now, did I mention Irving Kaplan?

Mr. Stripling. You did not mention Mr. Kaplan. Where was he employed?

Miss Bentley. He was employed in the WPB. He was in a very peculiar position because he was paying his dues to the Perlo group and giving his information to the Silvermaster group. Somehow the two groups got a little scrambled at that point.

Mr. Stripling. Are there any others?

The Chairman. When you have an employment record on any of these people, we would like to have it read.

Mr. Rankin. Wasn't this man Kaplan a member of this so-called FEPC that was set up here in Washington by Executive Order?

Miss Bentley. I am sorry, I don't know that.

Mr. Stripling. Do you know an individual by the name of Herbert Schimmell?

Miss Bentley. No, I am sorry.

Mr. Stripling. Do you know John Abt?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. Was he a member of either group?

Miss Bentley. John Abt was the man who took charge of

the Perlo group before I had it.

Mr. Stripling. Do you know whether John Abt was employed in the Government?

Miss Bentley. No, I know very little about him except I believe he was with the PAC at one time. Or the PCA.

Mr. Stripling. He is with Mr. Wallace now.

Mr. Rankin. Get that PAC. That is very important. You mean the CIO-PAC? Is that what you are talking about?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Rankin. Is he still with them?

Miss Bentley. I know very little about Mr. Abt. I only met him twice and then only for the purpose of his introducing me to the members of the Perlo group so that I could take it over.

Mr. Rankin. You do know he was a Communist?

Miss Bentley. Oh, yes.

Mr. Stripling. Are there any other members of the Silvermaster group?

Miss Bentley. Yes, Norman Burslen.

Mr. Stripling. Where was he employed?

Miss Bentley. Anti-Trust Division of the Department of Justice.

Mr. Stripling. Do you know whether John Abt was ever employed in the Department of Justice?

Miss Bentley. I know practically nothing of John Abt's background, I am sorry.

Mr. Mundt. Mr. Chairman, before it slips my mind I would like to suggest that our staff bring the employment record on all names mentioned here today down to date, including the present positions they hold either in public or private life.

The Chairman. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman, I have certain information here on Mr. Abt, but with the Chair's permission I would like to present it to the committee in executive session, because of an investigation which we have going on.

The reason, Mr. Mundt, that we do not have the employment record of all these people is we have not previously interviewed this witness in any way. We have not been in touch with her at all. The reason these matters coincide is because we already

had through our investigations the information that these people were involved.

Mr. Mundt. I am interested, Mr. Stripling, in getting their employment records down to date, because our experience on another committee of the House has been that, especially where Communists have been employed in the State Department and then removed because of loyalty charges, they have gravitated to the United Nations. I want to find out if some of these other people have had similar experience.

Mr. Stripling. Yes, sir. We will begin working on that.

Are there any other names, Miss Bentley, of the Silvermaster group that you have not mentioned?

Miss Bentley. Just one. The man was not a Communist but he did give information. Lauchlin Currie.

Mr. Stripling. What type of information did he give?

Miss Bentley. Well, being in the position he was in, he had inside information on Government policy.

Mr. Stripling. Was he a secretary to the President of the United States?

Miss Bentley. I believe that was his title. I am not sure. I knew he was one of that circle around the President, yes.

Mr. Stripling. He was employed in the White House, was he not?

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Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. What information did he furnish? What type?

Miss Bentley. He furnished inside information on this Government's attitude toward China, toward other governments. He once relayed to us the information that the American Government was on the verge of breaking the Soviet Code, various things.

Mr. Stripling. But Mr. Currie was not a member of the Communist Party to your knowledge?

Miss Bentley. Not to my knowledge, I don't believe so.

Mr. Mundt. Where was he employed?

Miss Bentley. In the White House.

Mr. Stripling. Secretary to the President.

Mr. Mundt. President Truman?

Mr. Stripling. President Roosevelt.

Mr. Rankin. When was that?

Mr. Stripling. What year was that?

Miss Bentley. That was in '43, '44 -- I believe he was there in '42 also. I think in '44 he moved into the F.E.A. At least, he had a high-up position there.

Mr. Rankin. As a matter of fact, Mr. McIntyre was secretary to the President at that time, wasn't he?

Miss Bentley. I don't know what Mr. Currie's title was, but I think he is sufficiently well known so that someone

would know.

Mr. Rankin. If I remember correctly, Mr. McIntyre was succeeded by Steve Early.

Miss Bentley. Not that type of secretary. If he was a secretary at all, he was an advisor to the President and not a secretary.

Mr. Rankin. I see. You tell the committee that this man Currie, while he was employed in the White House, was giving your Communist organization secret information?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Rankin. Why did you wait so long to report that Miss Bentley. I beg your pardon?

Mr. Rankin. Why did you wait so long to report that? information to a committee of Congress?

(No response.)

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman. Mr. Stripling.

Mr. Stripling. Can we develop that a little later?

Mr. Rankin. It is very important. You were charging that there was a Russian spy in the White House, and I would like to get the facts about it now.

Mr. Stripling. The reason as to why she didn't report this earlier, Mr. Rankin, we are coming to that.

Mr. Rankin. All right. I don't want to interrupt the

gentleman's procedure.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman, in connection with Lauchlin Currie, we have the file of the Civil Service Commission on Nathan Gregory Silvermaster.

The Chairman. By the way. How do you spell that name?

Mr. Stripling. L-a-u-c-h-l-i-n C-u-r-r-i-e. The Civil Service Commission had under investigation Nathan Gregory Silvermaster over a long period of time. We have a file about this tall (indicating).

Mr. Rankin. What was that statement?

Mr. Stripling. We have a very voluminous file which the Civil Service Commission accumulated on Nathan Gregory Silvermaster. From time to time they would hear him regarding his alleged Communist affiliations. We have a memorandum which states that after hearing Mr. Silvermaster they were referred to Lauchlin Currie to get the true facts on Silvermaster. After conferring with Lauchlin Currie, Mr. Silvermaster remained in his employ. That is according to the files of the Civil Service Commission.

Miss Bentley. May I say something, Mr. Stripling?

The Chairman. Miss Bentley.

Miss Bentley. It was definitely from my own knowledge due to Mr. Currie's influence that Mr. Silvermaster was not ousted from his job in the E.E.W. but was permitted to return to the Agriculture Department without any stigma on him

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman, it is quite evident from examination of the file, which I should be glad to place before the committee, that there was some influence involved because the record was very straight as to Mr. Silvermaster's long Communist associations and he was never dismissed from the Government for that reason.

To clarify a point, Mr. Rankin, which we have checked, Mr. Charles Kramer, whose name is Charles Krivitsky, was staff director on the Education and Labor Committee, according to our information, and Senator Pepper was chairman of the subcommittee.

Mr. Rankin. I want to ask one more question.

Was this man Currie, whom you say was employed in the White House -- was he under David K. Niles?

Miss Bentley. I don't know whether he was under Mr. Niles or whether he worked as a co-worker with Mr. Niles.

Mr. Rankin. But I understand from your statement that they were associated.

Miss Bentley. From what I have heard, yes, they were associated, but I don't know the relationship between them.

Mr. Rankin. Was Mr. Niles mixed up in all this movement that you are talking about?

Miss Bentley. Not to my knowledge. From what I have heard of Mr. Niles he wasn't, but I can't state of my own

knowledge.

Mr. Rankin. I see.

The Chairman. The Chairman would like to make a statement at this time. The committee will go into executive session at this time and then shortly after that we will recess and convene again promptly at 1:30 with Miss Bentley as a witness at that time.

Miss Bentley, will you stay there, please.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman, could we reconvene at 1:15?

The Chairman. All right, we will make it 1:15.

The committee will now recess. We will go into executive session.

(Whereupon, at 12:01 p.m., the committee retired into executive session.)

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APPROPRIATE SECTION

1:00 p.m.

Mr. Mundt. (Presiding) The Committee will please come to order.

Mr. Stripling, you may proceed with the interrogation.

Mr. Stripling. Miss Bentley, when the Committee recessed at noon, I believe you had just completed naming the members of the Silvermaster espionage group, as well as the members of the Perlo espionage group, who were employed in the Government.

Now, are there any other individuals who were members of either group that you had not named today?

Miss Bentley. No, I don't believe so.

Mr. Stripling. Could you tell me whether or not at any time the group attempted to have a government official transferred to a different job in order that he might secure certain information?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I understand that it was the general policy of that group and also other groups to transfer anyone in what we would call a "non-productive" job into a job that would be of more use. I understood that in many cases they had conspired or finagled to move people into better spots.

Mr. Stripling. Now that we have completed the naming of the personnel which comprised each group, I wish you would describe to the Committee the mechanical operation of

the group, just how they operated, what the group did.

Take the Silvermaster group first.

Miss Bentley. It was my policy to come down almost regularly every two weeks. I would go to the Silvermaster home, very often have dinner with them, spend the evening, and collect from them the information which they had previously collected from the members of the group.

Mr. Stripling. Where did he live?

Miss Bentley. I can't remember the exact street. It was out just before you get to Chevy Chase Circle. I think it was 34th or 35th Street. I have forgotten the address right now.

Mr. Stripling. Was it in the District of Columbia or was it in Maryland?

Miss Bentley. It was within the District Line, yes. I will tell you, it was just about a block from Mr. Curley's --

Mr. Stripling. Curley, C-u-r-l-e-y?

Miss Bentley. The former Governor of Massachusetts, was he not?

Mr. McDowell. You mean Congressman Curley.

Miss Bentley. I believe it was just about a block from his house. Is that 32nd Street?

Mr. McDowell. There is no attempt here, I judge, to link Mr. Curley --

Miss Bentley. No. It is just that it is hard for me to remember streets. I remembered how to get there, but it is hard for me to tell you the street.

Mr. Stripling. Would it be 35th Street?

Miss Bentley. No, I think it would be nearer 32nd. I think it would be 32nd Street.

Mr. Stripling. We have it here, Mr. Chairman; we will locate it.

Miss Bentley. I could take you out there, but I cannot remember the number of it.

Mr. Stripling. What type of information did Mr. Silvermaster turn over to you?

Miss Bentley. He turned over whatever members of his group secured, which was varied, depending on the spot the person was in.

Mr. Stripling. What type of information was actually turned over to you, and which you transferred to Mr. Golos?

Miss Bentley. Military information, particularly from the Air Corps, on production of airplanes, their destinations to the various theaters of war and to various countries, new types of planes being put out, information as to when D-Day would be, all sorts of inside military information.

Mr. Stripling. How would you transmit this information, yourself, acting as a courier for the group?

Miss Bentley. That depended. In the very early days

they either typed it out or brought me documents. Later on they began photographing it.

Mr. Stripling. Where was the photographing carried out?

Miss Bentley. In the basement of the Silvermaster house.

Mr. Stripling. They had the equipment there to do it?

Miss Bentley. Yes, they did. They had a contax camera, and had the set-up all ready for putting the documents in and holding the documents in place.

Mr. Stripling. What did you do with the photographs or documents once you received them?

Miss Bentley. I gave them to Mr. Golos.

Mr. Stripling. I mean, how did you take them back to New York?

Miss Bentley. Well, whatever way was practical. If I had a large pocketbook and there was room in that, I took them, or in a knitting bag or a shopping bag or whatever was handy, depending on the size of the collection.

Mr. Stripling. Did you have large packages of material to take, or were they usually small?

Miss Bentley. Yes, toward the end, yes. Toward the beginning it was just starting, as you realize, and there was not too much material. Also at that time we did not have anybody in the Pentagon, but then, as the war progressed, and as we got people into the Pentagon, the volume increased quite heavily.

Mr. Stripling. Are you familiar with any specific plans or documents which came from the Pentagon which you delivered to Mr. Golos?

Miss Bentley. Most of those documents were photographed and, therefore, I did not deliver the documents.

Mr. Stripling. Well, do you recall any particular photograph, any particular plans for any aircraft?

Miss Bentley. I remember information on the B-29, some of which was photographed, some of which I typed out.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman, to go back to the address of Mr. Silvermaster, it was 5515 - 30th Street.

Is that correct?

Miss Bentley. It was a street next to 30th Place; that would make it 30th, yes.

Mr. Stripling. How many trips would you say you made to Mr. Silvermaster's home to collect information?

Miss Bentley. Well, I went every two weeks, and I knew them until the end of September, 1944. I don't know how many that would make, added to which oftentimes they came up to New York in the meanwhile, and when they came they brought things, so it is, I mean, hard to figure out exactly how many it would be.

Mr. Mandt. Where would they meet you in New York?

Miss Bentley. Various places. Very often, one of them or the other of them stayed in the Hotel Victoria or the Hotel Times Square, and I would meet them there, or I would have breakfast with them at Schaffts on Times Square, you know, on 43rd Streets -- all sorts of places we went. We didn't always go to the same place.

Mr. Stripling. Did you meet anyone in Washington besides Mr. Silvermaster in relation to the Silvermaster group?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I met his wife, Mrs. Helen Silvermaster.

Mr. Stripling. Where did you meet her?

Miss Bentley. At the house.

Mr. Stripling. Now, you stated that photographs were made --

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. -- in the Silvermaster's basement.

Do you know who made those photographs?

Miss Bentley. When Mr. Ullman was available, he did it, because he made himself into an expert photographer. When he was away, if it was just too much for him to handle, Mrs. Silvermaster worked with him.

Mr. Stripling. Did any of these people mentioned in the

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Silvermaster group ever come to the Silvermaster home, while you were there?

Miss Bentley. Just once.

Mr. Stripling. Who was that?

Miss Bentley. George Silverman.

Mr. Stripling. George Silverman? When you obtained the material, you went to New York and you turned it over personally to Mr. Golos?

Miss Bentley. Yes, until his death, yes.

Mr. Stripling. What did Mr. Golos do with the material?

Miss Bentley. If the material was non-military, of a political character, he first took it down to Mr. Earl Browder to show it to him, and then passed it on to his Russian contact.

Mr. Stripling. Who was the Russian contact?

Miss Bentley. I think that his Russian contact was called Charlie, but I don't know anything about that. We never knew them by any other names than these nicknames.

Mr. Stripling. Did you see Charlie?

Miss Bentley. No, sir, not to my knowledge.

Mr. Stripling. Do you have any idea where Mr. Golos met Charlie?

Miss Bentley. No, I don't. He was very discreet about his connections.

Mr. Stripling. Do you know what means Charlie relayed

this information to the Soviet Union?

Miss Bentley. No, I don't.

Mr. Stripling. In other words, your job ended when you delivered it to Mr. Golos?

Miss Bentley. That is correct, yes.

Mr. Stripling. Did Mr. Golos ever discuss with you in any detail the method through which he transferred information?

Miss Bentley. No, he was very close-mouthed.

Mr. Stripling. During your activities in the Communist Party and also during the period you were active as a courier in this espionage ring, did you have any connection or contact with Louis Budenz?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I did.

Mr. Stripling. He was the General Manager of the Daily Worker?

Miss Bentley. I think that was his title. I thought he was one of the editors.

Mr. Stripling. Managing Editor, I am sorry.

Miss Bentley. He was one of the editors, I know.

Mr. Stripling. What was your relationship with Mr. Budenz in connection with this work?

Miss Bentley. Well, I was introduced to him about six months or so before Mr. Golos' death, because Mr. Golos was getting quite feeble then and could not take care

of it. He told me that Mr. Budenz was of great value inas-
much as he had access to contacts who might be useful to us,
and also that he was in contact with people who could give
us useful information.

Mr. Stripling. Did you thereafter meet Mr. Budenz at
anytime?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I did.

Mr. Stripling. Did he give any information to you or
did you give any to him?

Miss Bentley. Yes, he did give me information.

Mr. Stripling. What did you do with the information?

Miss Bentley. Brought it back to Mr. Golos as long
as he was alive.

Mr. Stripling. What type of information was it that
Mr. Budenz gave you?

Miss Bentley. He was a friend of Louis Adamic, the
well-known Yugoslav writer, and Mr. Adamic had some unofficial --

I don't believe he was paid, in connection with the O.S.S.
which was then interested in Yugoslavia; and Mr. Adamic gave
this information to Mr. Budenz. Mr. Budenz relayed it to
us.

Mr. Rankin. What is the name of that man we mentioned
this morning?

Mr. Stripling. Charles Kramer.

Did you have any personal contact with Earl Browder,

himself?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I did, but only in a business capacity after Mr. Golos' death. Before that, it was purely social. In other words, when Mr. Golos went up to visit Mr. Browder at his summer place at Monroe, he would take me along, and I would talk to Mrs. Browder and have dinner, but there was no business involved.

Mr. Stripling. Going now to the Perlo espionage group, who turned the material over that that group collected?

Miss Bentley. I did not quite get that.

Mr. Stripling. Who was it in the Perlo group who turned the material over to you?

Miss Bentley. Well, it depends. Whoever was coming to New York on business or to see their family, or who was selected, came up.

Mr. Stripling. In other words, you did not come to Washington for the purpose of collecting information from the Perlo group?

Miss Bentley. No, I did not.

Mr. Stripling. Only the Silvermaster group?

Miss Bentley. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. Stripling. Who, in the Perlo group --

Miss Bentley. Well, I met Victor Perlo, Harry Magdoff, Edward Fitzgerald, Charlie Kramer, Donald Wheeler, Allan Rosenberg.

Mr. Stripling. Where did you meet these people, do you recall? Did you have a regular meeting?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I first met them, at least the four I first mentioned, I met the first time in Mr. Abt's apartment on Central Park West.

Mr. Stripling. John Abt?

Miss Bentley. About 103rd Street, I think it is. I don't know the exact number.

Mr. Stripling. But your regular job, so to speak, as a courier, was in collecting the information from the Silvermaster group here in Washington.

Miss Bentley. From the Silvermaster group and various individuals

Mr. Stripling. Could you elaborate on the military information which you secured from the Silvermaster group?

Miss Bentley. Well, the military information came largely from George Silverman and Ludwig Ullman, and, as I said, it was information of the most varied things you could think of. We had complete data as to almost all of the aircraft production in the country, as to types, how many were being produced, where they were allocated, and so on. We had all sorts of inside information on policies of the Air Corps. As I said, we knew D-Day long before D-Day happened, and we were right. Practically all the inside policies that were going on inside

the Air Corps. We got quite a bit of information about the General Hildring's activities.

Mr. Stripling. Would you identify General Hildring?

Miss Bentley. Well, I am not quite sure myself what his status was in there.

Mr. Stripling. What was the type of information that you got regarding General Hildring?

Miss Bentley. Mostly inside policy data on what we were planning in the way, as I said, of invasions and action in Europe.

Mr. Stripling. Going back for a moment, you gave John Abt's address as Central Park West. Was it 444 Central Park West, New York City?

Miss Bentley. It could have been. I don't remember. I only went there twice I think it was. It was around 103rd Street. Would that be about right?

Mr. Stripling. Did you ever meet an individual by the name of Edward Neuhaus?

Miss Bentley. No, I am sorry.

Mr. Stripling. Did you ever meet an individual by the name of Louise Branston?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I went to college with her.

Mr. Stripling. Did you have any subsequent acquaintance with her after you left college?

Miss Bentley. Not in any way that would affect this.

I bumped into her, I think in 1935, down in Communist Party Headquarters, where we both expressed mutual surprise, and I know that she was a very good friend of Helen Silvermaster, because Helen Silvermaster was always telling me about Louise and her past acquaintance with her.

Mr. McDowell. You went to Vassar College?

Miss Bentley. Yes. I understand, from what Louise Branston told me, that she went there two years and left at the end of the second year. I don't remember her too well from college.

Mr. Stripling. Miss Bentley, did any of the people who were involved in any of these groups receive any money from the Communist Party or from yourself or from Mr. Silvermaster that you know of?

Miss Bentley. No, they received no money. They received only traveling expenses if they had to come to New York.

Mr. Stripling. They did receive traveling expenses?

Miss Bentley. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. Stripling. From whom did they receive money?

Miss Bentley. Mr. Golos gave it to me, and I gave it to them.

Mr. Stripling. Why were these people furnishing information to Mr. Golos?

Miss Bentley. Because they had been told that it was their duty as Communists to do it, and they had been told

that Russia was our ally, that she was bearing the brunt of the war, that she was not being properly treated as an ally, and it was their duty to do something about it.

(The Chairman, Hon. J. Parnell Thomas, assumes the Chair.)

Mr. Stripling. Did you receive any money from Mr. Golos in connection with your activities?

Miss Bentley. No, only expenses.

Mr. Stripling. Where were you employed during this period?

Miss Bentley. In the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation.

Mr. Stripling. What was the U.S. Service and Shipping Corporation?

Miss Bentley. That was an organization which had a contract with Intourist Moscow for the forwarding of packages to individuals in the U.S.S.R.

Mr. Stripling. You have no information as to how this information was transmitted to the U.S.S.R. other than that it was turned over to an individual by the name of Charlie?

Miss Bentley. That was during Mr. Golos' lifetime.

Mr. Stripling. Yes. After Mr. Golos died, what did you do with the information?

Miss Bentley. During the years 1941, '42 and '43, before Mr. Golos died, he made alternate arrangements for me to meet contacts, off and on, just in case anything happened to him; and I would have to carry on, and I had an appointment with one of these individuals a few days after Mr. Golos' death, when I met her, and she said that she had a new boss for me to meet, and introduced me to an individual who called himself Bill.

Mr. Stripling. Bill?

Miss Bentley. And I continued to give the stuff to Bill.

Mr. Stripling. Do you know now who Bill was?

Miss Bentley. No, I don't.

Mr. Stripling. Have you seen him in recent years?

Miss Bentley. No.

Mr. Stripling. When did you break with the Communist Party?

Mr. Mundt. Was Bill a Russian or an American?

Miss Bentley. I would say from his accent and his physiognomy that he was a Russian, although I could not swear to that.

The Chairman: Bill who?

Mr. Stripling. That is the only identity the witness

has. Where did you meet Bill?

Miss Bentley. I met him on Park Avenue, about 50th Street, and he was coming one way on the street and we came the other, and we met there.

Mr. Stripling. And you handed the information to him then?

Miss Bentley. That night I had no information. I had simply to meet him in order to establish future relations.

Mr. Stripling. Did you meet other individuals who you were to work with in the event something happened to Mr. Golos?

Miss Bentley. I had up to the end of September 1944, two contacts, Bill and the original girl who had introduced me to Bill, an American who went under the name of Catharine. I usually saw Bill, but when Bill could not make it, Catharine got there.

Mr. Stripling. During this time did you visit the Communist Party headquarters?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I went down every so often to see Earl Browder.

Mr. Stripling. Was it in connection with these espionage activities or not?

Miss Bentley. Yes, it was. It was in connection with these, because whenever I received material I continued Mr. Golos' practice of taking it to show to Earl Browder.

Mr. Stripling. You showed all this material to Earl

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Browder?

Miss Bentley. Except for the military. He did not wish to have the military.

Mr. Stripling. The military was turned over to Mr. Golos?

Miss Bentley. Well, I understood you were speaking about after Mr. Golos' death.

Mr. Stripling. Well, let us get this straight now. Before Mr. Golos died you turned everything over to him.

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Stripling. After he died --

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. -- you turned only political material over to Mr. Browder?

Miss Bentley. I did not turn it over to him. I took it down and let him look at it, and then I brought it back, and put it back with the rest of the material, and passed it on to the Russians.

Mr. Stripling. But you did not show him material that was military, any military material?

Miss Bentley. On his own request.

Mr. McDowell. It would be interesting to know why he did not want to see military material.

Miss Bentley. There probably are a number of reasons, one of which was that he did not want to be involved too deeply

in it. I don't know.

Mr. McDowell. He had knowledge, however, that you had that material?

Miss Bentley. Oh, yes, but he just did not want to know it.

Mr. Rankin. That is the reason the Cominform ordered him removed and this fellow William M. Foster was put in his place. That is testimony brought out before this Committee.

By the way, who is this Catharine you referred to?

Miss Bentley. I don't know.

Mr. Rankin. You do not know her other name?

Miss Bentley. No.

Mr. Rankin. Was she Russian, too?

Miss Bentley. We never knew the other names, and as far as I know, no one knows.

Mr. Rankin. What did she look like?

Miss Bentley. She was either Scotch or Irish, of Scotch or Irish extraction. I would say she was about 5 foot 8, long and slender, blond curly hair done in one of these -- what do you call them -- wind-blown bobs, light hair, light eyes.

The Chairman. If you saw a picture of her, you would recognize her?

Miss Bentley. Oh, yes.

Mr. Mundt. While Mr. Stripling is getting ready for

another question, Miss Bentley, you said a little while ago that when you came to Washington you contacted either Mr. Silvermaster or other individuals, indicating there might be some individuals outside of the Silvermaster group whom you contacted.

Miss Bentley. Yes, there were.

Mr. Mundt. Were they in the Government?

Miss Bentley. Yes, they were in the Government.

Mr. Mundt. Have you given us those names this morning?

Miss Bentley. No, Mr. Stripling has not asked me for them yet. I was waiting for him to ask.

Mr. Mundt. I think we ought to complete the roster, if the list is not too long, and I think you should furnish those names now so we will have the names before us.

Mr. Stripling. You are referring now, Mr. Mundt, to Government employees who were not members of either the Silvermaster or the Perlo group.

Miss Bentley. Would you like for me to start with that?

Mr. Stripling. Yes, give those names to the Committee.

Miss Bentley. Duncan Lee.

Mr. Stripling. Duncan Lee?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. Where was he employed?

Miss Bentley. He was one of the legal advisors to General William Donovan in the OSS.

Mr. Mundt. Was he a Communist?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Rankin. And he was an assistant to whom?

Miss Bentley. Well, there was a circle of lawyers around General Donovan in the OSS, and he was one of them. He had worked with General Donovan in his law firm before he went into the OSS.

Mr. Rankin. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question at this point. This is with regard to the names on the list that have already been covered. I would like to ask a question about the list that has already been covered. I would like to ask that before you go ahead with this list, if you want to.

The Chairman. We would rather follow in chronological order and continue with this list.

Mr. Mundt. Is that all the information you have on Duncan Lee, Miss Bentley?

Miss Bentley. What else would you like to know about him?

Mr. Mundt. What kind of information can you give us?

Miss Bentley. All types of information were given, highly secret information, on what the OSS was doing, such as, for example, that they were trying to make secret negotiations with governments in the Balkan bloc, in case the war ended, that they were parachuting people into Hungary, that they

were sending OSS people into Turkey to operate in the Balkans and so on. The fact that General Donovan was interested in having an exchange between the NEVD and the OSS, all sorts of information.

Mr. Mundt. Inasmuch as Duncan Lee was not a member, apparently, of the Silvermaster group, how did you establish the first contact with him?

Miss Bentley. Well, Duncan Lee was a member of the IPR, that Institute for Pacific Relations, in New York, and through that he knew Mildred Price, who was Mary Price's sister, and when Duncan Lee was sent down to Washington to join the OSS, Mary came to us, told us about him, and we were to take him on. Mary took care of him for awhile, and then Mary left Washington, and I took him over at that point.

Mr. Mundt. Just how did you establish your first contact with Duncan Lee when you first came down? You said, "I am the gal who is going to be your contact?"

Miss Bentley. Well, he had been dealing with Mary. He knew Mary personally, you see, through her sister, and Mary had told him about me, and the name I had gone by, which was Helen, and I just walked into his apartment and said, "I am Helen", and spoke about things that only the two of us would know, and that is how we made our contact.

Mr. Mundt. So, you met him in his apartment to get the information?

Miss Bentley. Well, all of this varied. On occasion, it started with his apartment, and then he got very nervous and wished to meet me in the streets, so we would meet in drug stores, and so on. All of this varied. There was no standard practice. Sometimes it was one place and sometimes another.

Mr. Mundt. Who else, then, besides Duncan Lee, on this group of miscellaneous individuals, belonged to neither group?

Miss Bentley. Heler Tenney. She worked in the -- well, I would guess you call it the hush-hush division of the OSS, in the Spanish Division, and then when that sort of dried up, why, she was handling the Balkans, too, at one time.

Mr. Mundt. She was a Communist?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Mundt. Who else?

Miss Bentley. J. Julius Joseph.

Mr. Mundt. Where did he work?

Miss Bentley. Well, originally he was in the predecessor to the War Manpower Commission. Then he went into the War Manpower Commission; then, when he was about to be drafted, he pulled strings through a friend of his, whose name I don't know, and got himself pulled out into the OSS, where he was in the hush-hush Japanese Division, which was right next door to the Russian Division, so in addition to things

on Japan, he also had information on what they were doing about Russian activities.

Mr. Mundt. Is he a Communist?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Mundt. Did you collect dues from him?

Miss Bentley. Yes, his wife also worked for the OSS, for about six months, in the Publicity Division, the division where they used to put together these films to show to the General Staff.

Mr. Mundt. She also was a Communist?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Mundt. Who else?

Miss Bentley. Morris Halperin. He was head of the Latin American Division. He was head of the Latin American Division, Research and Analysis Branch of the OSS.

Mr. Mundt. Was he a Communist?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Mundt. Did you collect dues from him?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Mundt. What kind of information would he give you?

Miss Bentley. Well, in addition to all the information which the OSS was getting on Latin America, he had access to the cables which the OSS was getting in from its agents abroad, world-wide information of various sorts, and also the OSS had an agreement with the State Department whereby he

also could see State Department as a vital issue.

Mr. Mundt. How did you establish your first contact with Mr. Halperin?

Miss Bentley. Well, Mr. Halperin got stranded in Washington without a contact, and he was a friend of Willard Park, who has not yet been mentioned, and the two of them got together and got in contact with Bruce Minton, whose real name is Richard Branston, and asked him what to do, and he came to New York, and saw Mr. Golos, and arrangements were made for me to go to Mr. Park's house and meet the two of them.

Mr. Mundt. Bruce Minton made that arrangement?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Mundt. Who is Bruce Minton?

Miss Bentley. I don't know what he is right now, but at that time he was writing for the New Masses.

Mr. McDowell. He was one of the editors of the New Masses.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman, in connection with Willard Z. Park, our investigation shows that he resides at 36 Poplar Avenue, Tacoma Park, Maryland. He was employed at the time in the office of the Coordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and a cousin of Richard Branston, alias Bruce Minton, formerly editor of the New Masses.

On January 2nd, 1944, Louise Branston was a guest at

his home; he was also active in the American Youth Mobilization in 1940, which organization, as you recall, was picketing the White House.

Mr. Mundt. Did you also make a contact with Mr. Park?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I did, but he did not last too long. He was in the CIAA, that Nelson Rockefeller outfit, and he was not a Communist Party member. He was what we called a sympathizer, and was not too ready to help, and he was rather temperamental, and his information was not too valuable, besides which we had two other people in the same office, so we did not carry on with him very long.

Mr. Mundt. Who were the other two people?

Miss Bentley. One was Robert Miller, who was the head of the Research Division of the CIAA, and the other was Joseph Gregg, who was one of his assistants.

Mr. Mundt. Was Mr. Miller a Communist?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Mundt. Did you collect dues from him?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Mundt. How did you spell Gregg?

Miss Bentley. G-r-e-g-g.

Mr. Mundt. Was he also a Communist?

Miss Bentley. Oh, yes, he had fought in the Spanish Civil War.

Mr. Mundt. Did you collect dues from him?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Mundt. I am not sure of the figures.

Miss Bentley. That Japan entirely on their income, and on the Communist Party scale of dues at that time. Both of them changed considerably.

Mr. Mundt. In general terms, what was the donation, small or large, that they made?

Miss Bentley. Well, they had a sliding scale, going up to about \$5,000 a year, and after that they imposed a surtax of about 20 percent, I think it was.

Mr. Mundt. That is an excess profits tax?

(Laughter)

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. McDowell. What would be Silvermaster's payment on \$10,000?

Miss Bentley. I don't know. He was paying quite a bit, and he was paying certainly over \$5 a month. He figured out the whole amount of dues, and collected the dues from his interior group, and we left it up to him to be sure that it came out right, but he was our heaviest contributor to our fund.

Mr. Renkin. What was the name of Gregg?

Miss Bentley. Mr. Joseph Gregg.

Mr. Stripling. Did you know his wife Ruth?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman, at this point I would

like to introduce -- have you completed naming the outside members?

Miss Bentley. Not quite.

Mr. Stripling. Are there any others that you have there?

Miss Bentley. Yes, Bernard Redmont.

Mr. Stripling. If you have a list there, you may refer to it if you want to refresh yourself on it.

Miss Bentley. I was trying to, it is too hard to remember all. Bernard Redmont, who worked for the CIAA, but the information he gave me I would not classify as being secret, because he was in the press division, and I don't believe they had anything that was secret.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman, we also have certain information here regarding Mr. Remington, but the Committee of the Senate under Senator Ferguson is holding hearings on that matter, and so, if the Chair desires, we will not go into that at this time.

The Chairman. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. Stripling. Are there any other names?

Miss Bentley. I don't believe so. I think that just about completes the list of Government employees.

Mr. Mundt. I would like to ask a question.

The Chairman. Before you read anything, I just would like to suggest to the members of the Committee that we go on in chronological order, and that we let the Chief Investigator

ask as many questions as he has there, and after that bring in any other questions we may have, but if you have got something special here, why, go ahead.

Mr. Mundt. This deals with the employment record of Morris Halperin, which I think we should have in the file. From 1941 to 1946, during that period, he was Division Chief in the Office of Strategic Services, and also in the Department of State, in charge of Latin American Research and Analysis. I think that you told us that much.

Also that he maintained under him an active direction of 50 staff members, specialists, including political scientists, economists, geographers, historians and anthropologists; research planning and supervision of over 600 reports, dealing with basic political, economic, geographic and military problems and conditions in all Latin American countries.

He has a long list of employment with the Government, Mr. Chairman, and I think it should be placed in the record.

The Chairman. Without objection, so ordered.

(The data on Maurice Halperin is as follows:)

MAURICE HALPERIN

Office: Room 1401
521 Fifth Avenue
New York 17, N.Y.
Tel: MU 2-7197

Home: 438 Crown Street
Brooklyn 25, N.Y.
Tel: SL 6-9658

PERSONAL

Born in Boston, Mass., 1906.

A.B., Harvard, 1927

A.M., University of Oklahoma, 1929.

Doctorate, Sorbonne (Paris), 1931.

major: Letters

minor: International relations, economics.

Family: wife, 2 children (age 11 and 16)

EMPLOYMENT

University Teaching (1927-41)

American Lecturer, Sorbonne (Paris), 1930-31 (North American Civilization).

Instructor, Assistant and Associate Professor of Romance Languages.

University of Oklahoma (specialization: Latin American Civilization, modern French literature and civilization).

Visiting Professor, University of Florida, summer, 1941.

(resigned before assuming post to enter government war service).

War Service (1941-45)

Division Chief in Office of Strategic Services (Sept. 1941-Oct. 1945) and in Department of State (Oct. 1945-June, 1946), in charge of Latin American research and analysis.

Maintained active direction of staff of fifty regional

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scientists, economists, geographers, historians and anthropologists; research planning and supervision of over 600 reports (approximately 75 of major scope), dealing with basic political, economic, geographic and military problems and conditions in all Latin American countries.

Chairman of special joint Army-Navy-OSS intelligence project, under direction of Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Addressed plenary session of Inter-American Defense Board; lectured at Military Government School, University of Virginia; served on several inter-agency committees.

Participated in United Nations Conference on International Organization, San Francisco, April-May, 1945.

Consultant to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations.

representing the Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations (American Jewish Conference, Board of Deputies of British Jews, South African Jewish Board of Deputies);

concurrently:

Secretary of the Coordinating Board

Foreign Relations Specialist, American Jewish Conference.

As United Nations Consultant, attends sessions of major

United Nations Bodies, maintains liaison with the delegations of the members states and with officers of United Nations Secretariat.

Prepares and submits memoranda on human rights, genocide, status of refugees, and related matters, to various United Nations bodies and specialized agencies such as I.R.O. and U.N.E.S.C.O.

Presented oral statements on proposed international group libel statute at second session of the Sub-Commission on Freedom of Information and the Press, Lake Success, Jan. 21 and Jan. 28, 1948.

Initiated with the Department of Public Information, and assisted in organizing, the first United Nations broadcasting service in the Hebrew language, beamed to Palestine.

As Secretary of the Coordinating Board of Jewish Organizations, organized New York secretariat, negotiated with United Nations for consultative status, under provisions of Article 71 of the United Nations Charter; maintains secretariat of the Board and liaison with its American, British and South African affiliates.

As Foreign Relations Specialist of the American Jewish Conference,

advises on drafting of submissions to governments in matters relating to the peace treaties, restitution

and the Middle East, the Arab-British property
in German-dominated Europe, the Palestine question,
etc.

Maintains liaison with Department of State, including direct contact with Secretary of State and chief officers of the American Delegation to the United Nations.

Represents Conference at meetings of American voluntary organizations, including Citizens Committee on Displaced Persons, American Association for the United Nations, Common Council for American Unity, etc.

The Chairman. Now, go ahead, Mr. Stripling, and keep going.

Miss Bentley. Excuse me, Mr. Stripling, there was one more that I forgot about, Michael Greenberg.

Mr. Stripling. Michael G. Greengerg, what was he employed?

Miss Bentley. He was working for Mr. Currie, and whatever Mr. Currie --

Mr. Stripling. Lauchlin Currie?

Miss Bentley. Yes, he was a specialist on China.

Mr. Mundt. Was he a Communist?

Miss Bentley. He was not a member of the Party here, because he was an Englishman, English-born, and subsequently, I believe, became an American citizen, but at that time the Communist Party would not accept aliens -- for what reason, I do not know -- and, therefore, although he had been a member in England, I understand he was not a member of the American Party at that time.

Mr. Mundt. They would not accept aliens. Of course, those aliens could not become American citizens under our statutes, and for that reason they did not and do not take them as members.

Miss Bentley. That is right.

Mr. Rankin. What is his name?

Miss Bentley. Michael Greengerg.

Mr. Rankin. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask a question or two. In the first place, I don't think we ought to skip this fellow Remington. We have long since depended on the other body -- too long now -- to make those investigations. This committee has had to do such investigating, and I am in

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The Chairman. Mr. Rankin. I assure you that Mr. Remington will not be skipped.

Mr. Rankin. I do not think we ought to skip him today. Another committee called for information on people in his category, and gave information on everyone of them except this man Remington. He is on the Federal pay roll, and I understand he is on the pay roll, and if he is a Communist, I think we ought to show it up.

The Chairman. How long will it take you to take up Remington?

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman, as you know, we issued a subpoena for Mr. Remington for July 8, but since the committee of the Senate is investigating, I think we should examine their record before we proceed with what we have here.

Mr. Mundt. Mr. Chairman, I think our Chief Investigator is absolutely right. As long as a committee of the Senate is dealing with this matter, there is no reason for us to intrude ourselves in that particular case and we should let them go ahead and dispose of it.

The Chairman. Well, I agree with that, but there is one very special reason why I agree with Mr. Rankin. Mr. Remington lived in my Congressional District, and I don't want anybody to think that for one moment we are not taking up Mr. Remington because he lives in the town next to mine. In fact, if I had

My way, we would start off with Mr. Remington.

Now, how do you feel about it?

Do you want to take up Mr. Remington now?

Mr. Rankin. I want to say this: When Senator Bilbo was dying of cancer, standing on his feet, wearing his life away fighting this so-called "civil rights", this Communist program, this element trumped up a persecution over there because of his fight against this communistic movement, and come of the names that have been mentioned here today were mixed up in it.

Now, the Senate, the majority of the members of the Senate, at that time participated in that lynching of Senator Bilbo, and I am not willing to turn over to a Senate committee the prerogatives of this committee to investigate people on the Federal pay roll who are known to be Communists and plotting the overthrow of this Government. If this man Remington is a Communist, I think we ought to bring the facts out here. Communists picketed Senator Bilbo's residence, within two blocks of the Senate Office Building, for months and months and months, and nothing was done about it. I am not willing at this time to abdicate our prerogatives and pass them on to a committee that has waited all these years and let the Dies Committee and this Committee on Un-American Activities to do the investigating. I think this man Remington should be investi-

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gated now, and I want to see it done.

The Chairman. Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Nixon. Mr. Chairman, I think we are aware of the fact that the Senate committee is investigating Mr. Remington and his connection with this group at the present time, and in view of the fact that they are conducting that investigation, I think that in the interest of getting as much information as we can on matters that are not under investigation that it would serve our purposes best to go ahead with other items and other individuals, rather Mr. Remington, and then come back to him in the event that we have additional information that is not brought out in the Senate investigation.

There are certainly no members of this committee who want to leave any stone unturned in regard to Mr. Remington or any other individual, but I do think, in the interest of getting as much done as possible in the time that we have, that it would be a duplication; so I would suggest that the Chair rule, if possible, that we should go ahead now with other individuals, other than Mr. Remington.

The Chairman. Let me ask this question of the Chief Investigator. Is Mr. Remington under subpoena now?

Mr. Stripling. No, sir.

The Chairman. Then, I want a subpoena issued for Mr. Remington.

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Now any witnesses and their subpoenas here?

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Silvermaster is under subpoena, Mr. Kramer is under subpoena, Mr. Mapp is under subpoena, and there are several subpoenas which have already been issued, but we have not been able to serve them.

The Chairman. All those who have been issued, have then served just as promptly as possible, and I will sign subpoenas for all the other names of the persons that were mentioned here today, who have not already been served, or who we have not subpoenaed, or have not subpoenas made out for them, and we will have them all in, and they can all be heard, and we will have one right another in a public hearing.

Now, as far as Remington goes, the Chair regrets to have to rule that while the present situation exists we will not take up the Remington case right at this time.

Mr. Hebert. Mr. Chairman, in connection with your ruling, may I suggest that the Remington employment file be inserted right here the same as all these other people -- I mean the same as all these other people named.

The Chairman That is so ordered.

(The employment file referred to is as follows:)

COMMITTED INSURE

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman, in connection with the people who have been mentioned, and have been named by this witness as being involved in the espionage ring, I should like to point out that we had a man Gregory Silvermaster before a special subcommittee of this committee on May 25 of this year. Now, Mr. Silvermaster had been called before the New York Grand Jury and, I believe, you, Miss Bentley, were also a witness before the New York Grand Jury, were you not?

Miss Bentley. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. Stripling. I would like to read into the record at this point, Mr. Chairman, the testimony of Mr. Silvermaster, and call your attention to the answers that he gives when we asked him if he knows certain people. I will read from Mr. Silvermaster's testimony.

Mr. Hebert. May I, before Mr. Stripling does that, and for the sake of orderly procedure, inquire if you do not think that these parts of the testimony that a man has given before -- that he should be confronted with that testimony in open hearing?

Mr. Stripling. As a witness?

Mr. Hebert. As a witness.

Mr. Stripling. This is testimony before our committee that I am reading.

Mr. Hebert. I recognize that. But if you go into what

C 7

Mr. Silvermaster testified in executive session here, would that have any bearing on what the witness testified about Silvermaster?

Mr. Stripling. That ties right in.

Mr. Hebert. I am sure Mr. Stripling knows what I have in mind, and I want to avoid that. I want to avoid that if that is going to be brought into it.

Mr. Stripling. I am not going to ask the witness any questions based on what I shall read.

Mr. McDowell. You are not going to read all the testimony.

Mr. Stripling. No.

Mr. Rankin. Mr. Chairman, right on that point, we are not supposed to bring all those men who are charged with treason or conspiring to overthrow this Government before this committee. This is a form of grand jury by a committee of the House of Representatives. No grand jury ever calls a defendant. You have not had a single Communist, with the exception of a little group consisting of William Z. Foster and Ben Davis, that crowd, to admit before the committee that they were Communists, but, as a rule, they have refused to testify.

Now, we don't have to bring them in here. If this witness has information that this man Remington or these other men are Communists, we have a right to ask those questions now.

The Chairman. I want to say that we want to hear these people; we have got some new names today and consequently we want to have them in as witnesses, just as we have had Silvermaster and these others in executive session. We might as well, now that it has gotten this far in the open -- we might as well have the whole thing in the open.

Mr. Hebert. I want to make this observation. I want to disagree with my colleague from Mississippi that this is a grand jury investigation. If anybody puts in jeopardy an individual who is charged with being a Communist, I think, in fairness, that this individual should be allowed his day in court here in public hearing as well. Now, if you were in a secret session or in executive session, and these names were used, then we owe them no obligation, but the minute that we allow a witness on the stand to mention any individual, that individual has a right to come before this committee and have his day in court, and every man or woman mentioned here this morning has a right to be subpoenaed to come here.

The Chairman. Mr. Hebert, I will promise you that they will have their day in court.

Mr. Rankin. Nobody has asked to come here.

The Chairman. They will have their day in court.

Mr. Rankin. It certainly is putting the cart before the horse when you have the witness before you who has the testimony.

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The Chairman. Now, what about this man Silvermaster. What do you want to read from the record?

Mr. Stripling. I want to read certain excerpts of his testimony in the record at this time.

The Chairman. You know what part Mr. Hebert does not want?

Mr. Hebert. I am fully aware of that.

Mr. McDowell. Before we go into that, I am in agreement with the position taken by Mr. Mundt and Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Stripling. As I say, Mr. Chairman, Silvermaster testified on May 25, 1948 before a subcommittee of this committee. He was asked this question:

"Mr. Stripling. Are you a member of the Communist Party?"

Mr. Silvermaster replied, "I beg your pardon?"

"Mr. Stripling. Are you a member of the Communist Party?"

"Mr. Silvermaster. I refuse to answer this question, sir, on the grounds stated previously."

The grounds stated previously, Mr. Chairman, are:

"I refuse to answer the question on the grounds that I might incriminate myself."

The testimony continues:

"Do you know Victor Perlo?"

"Mr. Silvermaster. I refuse to answer this question on the grounds stated previously."

Mr. Russell asked him:

"Do you know Henry Haggoff?"

"Mr. Silvermaster. I refuse to answer this question, sir,
on the same grounds.

"Mr. Russell. William Walter Rittington?"

"Mr. Silvermaster. I refuse to answer this question on
the same grounds, sir.

"Mr. Russell. Joseph Gregg?"

"Mr. Silvermaster. I refuse to answer the question,
same grounds.

"Mr. Russell. Rose Gregg?"

"Mr. Silvermaster. I refuse to answer.

"Mr. Russell. John Abt?"

"Mr. Silvermaster. I refuse to answer, sir.

"Mr. Russell. Charles Kraner?"

"Mr. Silvermaster. I refuse to answer, sir.

"Mr. Russell. Edward J. Fitzgerald?"

"Mr. Silvermaster. I refuse to answer the question.

"Mr. Russell. Louise Bransten?"

"Mr. Silvermaster. I refuse to answer this question
on the same grounds, sir.

"Mr. Russell. David Ivan Wheeler?"

"Mr. Silvermaster. I refuse to answer on the same
grounds.

"Mr. Russell. Harry Dexter White?"

"Mr. Silvermaster. I refuse to answer on the same grounds.

"Mr. Russell. Maurice Halperin?

"Mr. Silvermaster. I have to refuse to answer on the same grounds."

Mr. Russell, still questioning the witness, asked:

"What was your address when you resided in Washington, D. C.?"

"Mr. Silvermaster. 5515 30th Street.

"Mr. Russell. Have any of the persons who I have named ever visited you at that address?"

"Mr. Silvermaster. I refuse to answer this question on the same grounds, sir."

I should now like to read into the record the testimony of Mr. Charles Kramer, who testified before this committee on July 2nd, 1948, in executive session.

Mr. Nixon. One moment there. Do I understand that the witness refused to answer questions concerning the various people that you named in this testimony on the grounds that he might incriminate himself?

Mr. Stripling. He refused to say whether or not he knew these particular people, most of whom this witness has named and involved in this espionage ring, on the ground that he might incriminate himself, and he was supposed to be the head, according to her testimony -- the head of this group in Wash-

ington.

Mr. Kramer testified that he also appeared before the Grand Jury in New York. He was asked by Mr. Russell:

"Were you acquainted at anytime during your life with an individual named Harold Ware, who is now deceased?"

"Mr. Kramer. That is a question that was put to me before the Grand Jury, and I made the answer then, I make the answer now that I must decline to answer on the grounds that this might self incriminating."

Mr. Russell asked the witness:

"Are you now or have you ever been a member of the Communist Party of the United States?"

"Mr. Kramer. The same answer on the same grounds to that question."

"Mr. Russell. Mr. Kramer, did you ever confer with Harold Ware regarding the formation of Communist cells in Government agencies in the District of Columbia?"

"Mr. Kramer. The same answer to that question."

"Mr. Russell. Are you acquainted with Ruth Gregg?"

"Mr. Kramer. No."

"Mr. Russell. Are you acquainted with Daniel Melcher?"

"Mr. Kramer. No."

"Mr. Russell. Are you acquainted with Nathan Gregory Silvermaster?"

"Mr. Kramer. The same answer to that question."

"Mr. Russell. Have you ever visited Nathan Gregory Silvermaster?"

"Mr. Kramer. The same answer.

"Mr. Russell. Did you ever request him to reproduce any documents for you through means of certain photographic equipment which Mr. Silvermaster had in his possession?"

"Mr. Kramer. The same answer to that question."

He was then asked, Mr. Chairman, was he acquainted with or did he know certain individuals, to which he answered the question if he did or did not know, "I see no point in bringing their names into this particular hearing." But later he was asked whether or not he knew certain people who the witness has named here today, and he refused to answer on the grounds of self-incrimination.

Miss Bentley, do you know James Roy Newman?

Miss Bentley. No.

Mr. Rankin. Mr. Chairman, while Mr. Stripling is conferring, I would like to ask the witness a question about this man Currie.

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Rankin. Let him Currie was one of the names in the Congressional Directory for 1943, and it shows that he was one of the administrative assistants in the White House. Is that the man you are talking about?

Miss Bentley. That is right, that is the man.

Mr. Bentley. The other administrative assistant was William H. Holmgren, others were Lowell Hallett and David K. Niles. They all seemed to hold a co-ordinate position.

Do you know anything about the records of these other men?

Miss Bentley. No, I am sorry, only what I have read in the newspapers or magazines.

Mr. Mundt. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make an observation.

The Chairman. Mr. Mundt.

Mr. Mundt. I think it would be interesting for a matter of record for you to tell us the actual steps you took by which you changed from being simply a member of the Joint Anti-Fascist Refugee Committee and became an actual Communist. You said that a lady, and a former professor at Columbia University under whom I am ashamed to say I once studied as a student at Columbia, introduced you to Communism.

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Mundt. What were the overt steps you took by which you became a Communist?

Miss Bentley. I am afraid that is an awfully difficult question to answer. Thinking back on it, it is rather hard to remember my state of mind at that particular moment. As I said, I was quite infuriated with what I had learned about

were the people in the American League Against War and Fascism and, as I said, I gradually got into that, and gradually there I met Communists, both in Columbia and downtown, and gradually my ideas began to change. I suppose, in a way, I was a very confused liberal, and, unfortunately, we confused liberals have a tendency to look for guidance some place and a tendency to admire efficient people who know where they are going and seem to be doing a good job in the right direction.

Mr. Mundt. Did you finally take an oath of allegiance or sign a document, or something of that kind?

Miss Bentley. No, I did not.

Mr. Mundt. You simply started paying your dues?

Miss Bentley. I simply started paying dues, yes.

Mr. Mundt. To the Communist Party?

Miss Bentley. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. Mundt. I don't think you told us this morning either how you established your first contact with Mr. Silvermaster. When you came down here as a courier, how did you establish your first contact?

Miss Bentley. Mr. Silvermaster came to New York to see Mr. Golos at the behest of Earl Browder, and after Mr. Golos had had a preliminary meeting with Mr. Silvermaster he came back to me and said that Mr. Silvermaster was remaining two or three days, and that arrangements had been made for me to go to Washington to go directly to the Silvermaster house

and make the acquaintance of Mrs. Helen Silvermaster so that they would know me and realize that I was the person who had gotten out of the country and that I was, and then later in --

Mr. Martin: Now did you tell her at that time to identify yourself as the person who had to get the information?

Miss Bentley: I was told to say I was Helen and I was to tell her that my husband had arranged for us to come down. I went to her house, made her acquaintance, and we talked about various things, and it was arranged that I would come down every week to visit them.

Mr. Martin: I have one other question, Miss Bentley. I think -- I make it, you are no longer a Communist?

Miss Bentley: No.

Mr. Martin: When did you quit the Party, and why?

Miss Bentley: I actually stopped paying dues to the Party in July of 1944, but it took me about a year to more or less get it out of my system and get to the point where I could get in the frame of mind of going to the authorities about it. As to why: Having worked with Mr. Golos, whom I took to be a great idealist, a man who was working for what I considered to be the betterment of the world, I had been terrifically shocked from the realization behind this thing, and when he died I was thrown in direct contact with Russians who -- and

of just the opposite kind, and I could not understand it.

They thought that I was much more sophisticated than I was. They thought that I knew what was going on, and unfortunately they landed on me with both feet, made no bones of the fact that they were looking for American Communists with their vague idealism, no bones of the fact that they were using the American Communist Party as a recruiting base for espionage, and, in general, they were about the cheapest type of person I have ever seen, the gangster type. Added to which I had never known anyone high up in the American Party before. But as Mr. Silver died, I was thrown in contact with Browder. Up to then, I had greatly admired Browder. I was like a lot of people in the American Communist Party, revered him as a wonderful leader and all, and it was quite a shock to find that when I went to him for help, because I did not like this setting and I began to realize what it was, and I wanted his help in getting the people that I was taking care of out of it, that he would not help, and he then pretended to take my side, but he was really to protect himself. I think he did not like me very much up to that time. I think, when he pulled me down, and he just fell on a floor underneath me and said, "I can do nothing for you," he made me realize that he was nothing like he could do. He made it clear that he was not going to help me.

Mr. Silver died after that, and you quit

the party.

Yes, I quit the party. Then,

case the period of waiting to see what to do about it. Then, came the period in trying to see if I could get any of these people out without endangering myself. There came the period of trying to see what could be done there, and then I finally realized that I was one person fighting a vast machine. There was nothing I could do. I could either walk out and forget it had happened, or I could go to the agency that was handling counter-espionage, the F.B.I., and it took me quite a while to make the decision, and I finally walked in there.

Mr. Mundt. You went to the F.B.I., then, about 1945?

Miss Bentley. August, 1945, yes.

Mr. Mundt. With this information?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Mundt. What were you doing during the year after you quit, during that interim?

Miss Bentley. I continued with the Russians until I had handed over the contact or else had taken -- In other words, had settled up the contact. Either I had told the Russians they were no good, and there was no use continuing or had turned them over, but I was still in contact with the Russians. They wanted to put me on ice for six months or a year. They said that Golos had conducted his activities so badly that there were leaks here and there, and that I was in dangerous position, so would I kindly go out of circulation as

far as those activities were concerned for six months or a year. Then, they proposed to set me up in another little organization, either in a travel business or whatnot, in some large town, and they would give me other Government contacts to take over.

Mr. Mundt. Who do you mean "they"?

Miss Bentley. The Russians.

Mr. Mundt. Can you name those Russians?

Miss Bentley. The only Russian whose real name I know was the first secretary of the Russian Embassy, and I did not know that until much later on after I had ceased seeing him.

Mr. Mundt. He talked with you personally in trying to induce you to continue this espionage?

Miss Bentley. Yes, because after they had tried to bribe me, and had tried all sorts of tricks on me, they finally brought in their highest man to see what he could do.

Mr. Mundt. What was this man's name?

Miss Bentley. Anatol Gromov.

Mr. Mundt. Where would he contact you?

Miss Bentley. Well, about half the time I saw him in Washington, the other half of the time he came to New York.

Mr. Mundt. Would you see him in the Russian Embassy here?

Miss Bentley. No.

Mr. Mundt. Where would you see him?

Miss Bentley. In inconspicuous places. I met him at Herzog's, down on the waterfront here.

Mr. McDowell. That is a restaurant, is it not?

Miss Bentley. Yes. I met him in a drug store on M Street and Wisconsin in Georgetown. I met him in a movie house on Broadway at about Broadway and 103rd Street -- various spots.

Mr. Mundt. What have you been doing since 1945?

Have you been employed since, during the period of the last three years?

Miss Bentley. I was asked to continue on with the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, because it was feared that that possibly might be a danger spot, a covering-up agency, and I was asked to continue on in there until either something happened or the business broke its contract and liquidated itself, which it proceeded to do in February of 1946.

Mr. Mundt. Were you asked by the F.B.I.?

Miss Bentley. 1947. Yes.

Mr. Mundt. And from 1946 on, what have you been doing?

Miss Bentley. I am sorry, 1947.

Mr. Mundt. Have you had any employment since then?

Miss Bentley. No, I walked out of the whole thing, and of course could not use any business contacts I had made, so I went into an employment agency and got myself a position as a secretary.

Mr. Mundt. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman. Mr. McDowell.

Mr. McDowell. I have only one or two questions.

You feel that the American Communists have been made suckers of by the Russians?

Miss Bentley. With the exception of that small group of people who actually run the American Party, I would say that the vast majority of the rank and file people in the Communist Party are, yes.

Mr. McDowell. Suckers?

Miss Bentley. Right.

Mr. McDowell. Don't you think, perhaps, that some of America's leading Communists are leading the Communist cause because it pays them to do that? They get pretty good salaries. I noticed you referred a while ago to Earl Browder going to a summer home. These people are proletarian and are not supposed to have summer homes.

Miss Bentley. Well, he also had a car with a private chauffeur.

Mr. McDowell. Struggling for the working class.

Miss Bentley. That is right. I think it is partly that

money; I think for a lot of them, and I think it applies particularly to Browder, they have a particular lust for power. I mean they are show-offs, they love to feel that sense of power that they have.

Mr. McDowell. I hope all the foggy-minded liberals in America who are playing with this thing read this evidence.

I have no further questions.

The Chairman. Mr. Rankin.

Mr. Rankin. What year did you say you quit the Communist Party?

Miss Bentley. I stopped paying dues in July of 1944.

Mr. Rankin. You said that you did not get any satisfaction out of Earl Browder at that time?

Miss Bentley. No.

Mr. Rankin. It was the next year, was it not, that you understand that Duclos, the leader of the Comintern in Paris, wrote the letter removing Earl Browder and putting William Z. Foster in his place?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I think that was in May of 1945. I am not too sure of the date on it, but it was sometime along in there. I think he was actually deposed in July of 1945. I think the final session that put him out was in July of 1945.

Mr. Rankin. I wonder if that had any bearing on his

reluctance to talk with you at that time? Did he know that this change would happen?

Miss Bentley. No, I don't believe so, because that was almost a year previous to that. I rather doubt it.

Mr. Rankin. You say that the majority of the Communists in this country were born in foreign countries?

Miss Bentley. No, I did not, because I have no way of knowing.

Mr. Rankin. Well, a great leader testified before this Committee the other day, a short time ago, Mr. Bullitt, that 60 percent of the members of the Communist Party in this country were foreign born. Would you say that that estimate is too large?

Miss Bentley. Frankly, Mr. Congressman, I do not know, because I was not too carefully connected with the top of the Party that would count those statistics. I do not actually know that.

Mr. Rankin. You knew the Communist Party was dedicated to the destruction of this Government, did you not?

Miss Bentley. I did not at the time I was in it. That was one of the reasons I got out.

Mr. Rankin. When you found that out you quit. You learned that the Communist Party was plotting the overthrow of this Government?

Miss Bentley. I would say that was correct, yes.

Mr. Rankin. And that that was one of the chief planks -- we will say of the platform -- or one of the chief elements in their program?

Miss Bentley. I don't know if it is in their open

program, but it certainly is in their basic secret program, yes.

Mr. Rankin. I am not talking about the open program, because we do not get that, you understand. Now, you know also that it was dedicated to the destruction of what they called the capitalistic system, that is the right to own private property?

Miss Bentley. That would be correct, yes.

Mr. Rankin. You learned that in Russia they have taken over the land and that private enterprise has been reduced and that the people of Russia have been reduced to the status of slaves. You found that out before you quit them, is that true?

Miss Bentley. I do not know that I exactly found it out, but judging by the Russians with whom I dealt, it would be extremely plausible, yes.

Mr. Rankin. You know it now, do you not?

Miss Bentley. I certainly do.

Mr. Rankin. You know now that every Russian farmer is a slave of some Commissar?

Miss Bentley. That is right.

Mr. Rankin. He is told where he shall live, what kind of work he shall do, and whether or not he shall move. That is correct, is it not?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Rankin. I am not sure if the system of abject slavery, controlled by a racial minority that has seized control, is part of the totalitarianism; is that correct?

Miss Bentley. I am not clear about the racial minority.

Mr. Rankin. I am. Now, I do not know how far I am to go, but as a creative member of this Committee, I want to ask you about this man William W. Remington. You say he was a Communist?

The Chairman. That question is overruled. The Committee has decided that the Remington testimony will not be brought up at this time, in deference to the Senate Committee.

Mr. Rankin. The Chair has no right to block the investigation of this man who is in this key position.

The Chairman. I am not blocking any investigations, and you know how to overrule the Chair if you want to overrule the Chair, and all you have to do is make a motion.

Mr. Rankin. I want to call attention to that man as being a director of export program, of the staff of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. If he is in this key position and is a Communist, belonging to an organization dedicated to the overthrow of this Government, it is the duty of this Committee to investigate that.

The Chairman. Do not think for a moment that we have not investigated it. We have investigated this man Remington

thoroughly. The only thing that is embarrassing to me is that Remington comes from my district.

Mr. Rankin. I was afraid of that.

The Chairman. Then, we will bring out the Remington testimony and bring it out right here, because we are not going to have a charge against me about covering it up.

Mr. Rankin. Then, I will bring out the Remington testimony.

Mr. McDowell. I object, and I believe the majority of the members object, in deference to a Senate Committee.

The Chairman. I do not want Mr. Rankin or anybody else to make any kind of a remark, or intimate that the reason that we are not bringing out Remington is that because he comes from my congressional district we are covering him up.

Mr. Rankin. I did not say that.

The Chairman. Well, you came pretty close to saying that.

Mr. Mundt. Mr. Chairman, I think that anybody who knows your record in the Un-American Activities Committee is not going to assume even such a charge, and I think your ruling is perfectly sound, but to make it emphatic, I move that it be the sense of this Committee that we do not discuss the Remington case, the Remington testimony at this time, by virtue of the fact that the Senate is presently engaged in such investigation.

Mr. McDowell. I second the motion.

Mr. Hebert. I want to be heard on the motion. It was

my understanding, when I suggested that the Remington employment file be put in at this time, that the Remington matter would be treated in the same way in which the names of every other person mentioned here this morning would be treated, and that is still my understanding. If it is the purpose of Mr. Mundt to move that this witness cannot be asked concerning Remington, then, of course, I cannot support the motion.

Mr. Mundt. I said at this time.

Mr. Hebert. In other words, with all due deference to the Senate, and the knowledge that they have Mr. Remington before them, I think we have possession of this witness at this time, and if she has any knowledge of Remington to submit, or John Brown, or Jones or Smith, or anybody else, she should be permitted to answer questions concerning that.

The Chairman. Let me ask this question of the Committee. When will it be possible for the Committee to sit and hear Remington as a witness?

Mr. Rankin. Mr. Chairman, I will be glad any time after we get through investigating to see whether or not Mr. Remington is a Communist, and if so, if he is still on the payroll of the Federal Government and in the key position where he can render great injury to the American Government, then if he wants to come and testify, all right. But I think, and I know that I am not for digging a strong cellar for Remington at this point.

The Chairman. I got word that Remington is informed by the Senate Committee that he will be recalled for testimony before that Committee on Monday. Is it agreeable to the Committee members to have Remington here on Tuesday?

Mr. Rankin. I want to hear this witness before we hear Remington.

Mr. Hebert. The fact that Mr. Remington is to appear before us does not have any bearing on the present situation, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman. Yes it has. Not only Remington, but all those other names that were mentioned, are such that it is a question of association. You will find that those people were not only associating, but they were associating with others that we have had mentioned, that this Committee has mentioned from time to time, and before we get through we will find that those others, and those people are all in the same category. They have all been active in espionage, and some of them about whom we are going to have the public hearings, were active unknowingly, we will say, or innocent, but they have been active, and they have been guilty of association.

Mr. Hebert. I agree with that, but the point I make, Mr. Chairman, is that we cannot question Remington or probe into Remington's activities as to what this witness knows of her association with Remington unless we have this witness

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place into the record at this point.
with Remington is.

The Chairman. All right, we will recess for ten minutes, and the Committee will go into executive session.

(Whereupon, the Committee retired into Executive Session, after which the following was had in open session:)

The Chairman. The Committee will come to order.

13) Mr. Rankin. Mr. Chairman, I was questioning the witness awhile ago when the meeting broke up.

The Chairman. I believe, Mr. Rankin, there was a motion. Will you repeat your motion, Mr. Mundt?

Mr. Mundt. My motion was, Mr. Chairman, that the Committee do not go into the Remington case at this time because the Senate is now exploring that case.

Mr. McDowell. I second the motion.

Mr. Rankin. I want to be heard on the motion.

The Chairman. You have heard the motion duly seconded. Is there any discussion? Mr. Rankin.

Mr. Rankin. Yes, I want to be heard. The witness testifying has information which she has presented to the Committee which is very alarming. I never saw her before, but the testimony that she is giving here has been most astounding. She has information, I understand, that this man Remington is a Communist. He is now in the Bureau of Foreign

and Domestic Commerce, Director of the export program staff. I don't know how many people he has under him. All I want to do is to ask the witness some questions about this man Remington's being a Communist, what she knows about his being a Communist, and to bring out the same facts with reference to him that you have brought out with reference to this man Currie, who used to be one of the assistants in the White House, and these other individuals. I want to try to get that information.

To try to block this investigation at this time, when this may be the only opportunity that we may have to question this witness, is certainly back-pedaling so far as the record of this Committee is concerned. Her testimony has shown an interlocking with the Communist Internationale of people on the Federal payroll. Some of them are in key positions, and evidently in sympathy with their program to wreck this Government. To say that you are going to refuse to investigate, in the vague hope that a Senate committee will do your work for you, to me that is pathetic.

During all the years that the Dies Committee, and this Committee on Un-American Activities have been investigating and exposing these Reds, this is the first time so far as I know that any investigation has been made by a Senate committee, and so far as I am concerned, I am going to vote against the motion. To try to close the lips of this witness

on this man Robinson, and to protect the members of this Committee from asking questions about him and his affiliation with the Communist Party -- if he is in the position that she has described these other Communists, he is dangerous, I mean, if he has the same attitude that they had, and then he is dangerous to the welfare of the Government and ought to be removed.

I am not willing to abdicate my prerogatives to make these investigations merely because the Senate Committee proposes to make a similar investigation, seeing that they have gone on all these years without taking such a step.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I am going to vote against the motion. I only regret that all the other minority members are not here to join us.

The Chairman. Are there any other remarks?

Mr. Rankin. I am waiting for a ruling of the Committee. If you want to whitewash this man or dig him a storm cellar, I think it is an outrage, and I will take it before the House at the proper time.

The Chairman. Does any other member desire to be heard?

Mr. McDowell. I desire to be heard. With all due respect to the gentleman from Mississippi, I think he has entirely misinterpreted the motion and the desire behind the motion. There is no intent, so far as I am concerned,

or I doubt that the Government would do any. There is no effort at all to whitewash any persons or to dig a storm cellar for any person. So far as I am concerned, and I shall vote for the motion, this man is not a constituent of mine. If he was, it would not make any difference. If he is a Communist, I think he ought to be removed from the Government, but in deference to the operation now going on on the other side of the Capitol, and in the other body, I feel that the best interest of good government would be served by merely postponing for a day or two or a few hours, if necessary, the investigation into the person whose name has been under discussion.

I shall vote for the motion.

Mr. Rankin. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. McDowell. Yes.

Mr. Rankin. Does the gentleman propose that this witness who has come down for this purpose, going to this Committee, does he propose to summon her back to answer the questions that she can answer in three minutes now?

Mr. McDowell. Mr. Chairman, I feel, in view of the high importance of this witness, that she is liable to be available to this Committee or any other congressional committee for quite a long time, and that calling her back would cause her to suffer no inconvenience or hardship or be any lack of good proper government.

Committee to have to come back for this one thing which can be settled in three minutes.

The Chairman. Is there anything more to be said on the motion?

Mr. McDowell. Question, Mr. Chairman.

The Chairman. All those in favor of the motion will signify by answering "aye" when their names are called.

Mr. Mundt.

Mr. Mundt. Aye.

The Chairman. Mr. McDowell.

Mr. McDowell. Aye.

The Chairman. Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Nixon. Aye.

The Chairman. Mr. Rankin.

Mr. Rankin. No.

The Chairman. Mr. Hebert.

Mr. Hebert. No.

The Chairman. The vote is three to two, and the motion is carried.

Mr. Rankin. Mr. Chairman, I think we should apologize to the lady, then, for bringing her down here and wasting her time at this time.

The Chairman. If it will make you feel any better, Mr. Rankin, I would be very please to express my regrets to

the lady for not being able to answer all of the questions that you propounded here.

Mr. Rankin. You do not have to apologize to her. She can answer it if you let her.

The Chairman. Do you have any more questions?

Mr. Rankin. No, if I am going to be dictated to as to what questions I shall ask about those Communists who are here trying to undermine the Government, I submit, the Committee might as well adjourn.

The Chairman. Mr. Rankin, you and I have served on this Committee for a long time. We have had our disagreements, and we have agreed on many things. You know, Mr. Rankin, well down deep in your heart that this Committee is not going to whitewash anybody or anything, and you also know that this Committee has done a very big job, a very big job, and especially a big job in the last two years. We have been unearthing your New Dealers for two years, and for eight years before that.

Mr. Rankin. I know the Senate is busy now nagging the white people of the South, and all of the FEPC, and all this communistic bunk.

The Chairman. Have you any questions that you want to ask this witness?

Mr. Rankin. Not unless I am able to ask her the questions that I want to.

Mr. Hebert. Mr. Chairman, I would like to pursue further the questions that Mr. Mandt propounded in connection with the witness' activities in joining the Communist Party.

Were you persuaded to join the Communist Party by members of the Party?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Hebert. What arguments did they use with you in persuading you to join? Let me interrupt you and tell you the reason for that question. The reason is this: I believe that the best method of procedure is that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. This Committee has been trying to find out what makes the Communists tick, and why they are spreading, as they are spreading. It is my belief that education -- we know what appeals the Communists are making to native-born Americans like yourself well able to combat the evil. That is the reason I ask you the question.

What persuaded you, a native-born American, an American citizen, a highly educated American citizen, who should have known better, educated in the schools that you were educated in, what persuaded you to join up with the Communists?

Miss Bentley. It is so long ago that I am trying very hard to remember the arguments that they did put to me at that time. They were the same arguments, I think, that they put to almost any liberal who is dissatisfied with various conditions in this country which, of course, exist,

and there is no denying that.

Their final argument was, "If you feel like a liberal, and if you feel that these conditions are bad, then you should ally yourself with the group that will be strong and disciplined and intelligent and that could really do something about these conditions."

As for whether it was American or not, they represented themselves to be an American party.

Mr. Hebert. How did they propose to overcome -- to impose their system on the American people, without the overthrow of the American form of government?

Miss Bentley. That was not mentioned at all in those days, possibly because that was during Earl Browder's regime, at which point you will remember they did not come out in the open with any revolutionary program. We were told that the only solution was education, that people must be taught, so that we would finally get a majority of American people to vote that particular regime into power.

Mr. Hebert. You mentioned that you were very much exercised about the growth of Fascism.

Miss Bentley. Yes, I was.

Mr. Hebert. What is your distinction between a dictatorship of Fascism and a dictatorship of Communism?

Miss Bentley. I see very little difference right now.

Mr. Hebert. Why did you go to Communism, when you now

call it Fascism?

Miss Bentley. Because that was not the way communism was represented to me.

Mr. Hebert. Then, it was purely an idealistic appeal to you?

Miss Bentley. That is right. I was told that the Communist Party was a democratic party, that everyone was democratically elected from the bottom up, from the smallest units to the section and the top.

Mr. Hebert. And these clandestine meetings, and secret maneuvers, did they appeal to you as something democratic, something in the open?

Miss Bentley. No, but you must remember that I had lived a year in Italy, under a Fascist government, where almost everybody sneaked around corners and whispered in everybody else's ears.

Mr. Hebert. But you had lived long enough in America, and you had been educated in American schools?

Miss Bentley. Yes, that is correct.

Mr. Hebert. And that education had so little influence on you?

Miss Bentley. I knew so little about American Government, and I was so very little schooled as to the American Government.

Mr. Hebert. You say you knew very little about the

American Government?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Hebert. Did not they have courses in Columbia?

Miss Bentley. No, they did not teach it.

Mr. Hebert. What was your elementary education?

Miss Bentley. The same as anybody else's, but I changed schools so often due to the fact that my family moved, that I seemed to avoid American history and civics courses.

Mr. Hebert. So you grew up as a typical young woman, an American child in American schools, went to a very renowned institution, Vassar, and went to another famous institution, Columbia, and through all those years, you were never exposed, or put in contact with what American history was, what America stands for, and what our form of government was?

Miss Bentley. No, I never was.

Mr. Hebert. That is what I am trying to find out, where our fault is in the system of education.

Miss Bentley. I think it is the fault that runs straight through it because there are numerous people like myself who have been brought up like myself, who have not the slightest comprehension of what America is really like, nor what it means to live in a democratic country under a democratic system.

Mr. Hebert. I think that is a great contribution which you have made there in that statement, and that is

exactly what I am trying to arrive at.

Now, let me ask you one other question. In this desire of yours to live the idealistic life and bring a better world about, did it ever appeal to you, with your intelligence, with your education, even though not educated in the American form of government or the democratic form of government, did it ever appeal to you that you were doing something wrong when you were meeting people and handing them secret information during the war?

Miss Bentley. No, it would not.

Mr. Hebert. That never appealed to you?

Miss Bentley. Not until I discovered what sort of a thing I was mixed up in.

Mr. Hebert. How old were you when you started this maneuvering, this espionage?

Miss Bentley. That was about seven years ago.

Mr. Hebert. Well, you were above 21 -- I will not ask you for your exact age -- but I want to know whether or not you were a mature individual.

Miss Bentley. I think you may be physically mature, and many times you are not mentally mature.

Mr. Hebert. I do not think that Columbia or Vassar would like that for their graduates to say that they were not mentally mature after their graduation, do you?

Miss Bentley. It might be correct in a number of cases.

Mr. Hebert. And it never occurred to you to turn upon you that you were going to these secret meetings, and this super-duper secret stuff that you engaged in, that you were performing a disservice to your Government?

Miss Bentley. No, I was thoroughly sold on the conviction that no matter what happened in my lifetime, I was building a decent world in the future.

Mr. Hebert. Even if it was betraying your own Government in time of war?

Miss Bentley. I did not think it was betraying my own Government.

Mr. Hebert. What did you think these people wanted this information for about our Air Force? Did it not occur to you as a normal individual with more than normal education, that Russia was supposedly our ally in this war, and they did not have to resort to these means to get secret information?

Miss Bentley. It never occurred to me that way because I think the mistake you make when you look at communism is that you take it as an intellectual process. It is not. It is almost a religion, and it gets you so strongly that you take orders blindly. You believe it blindly. That accounts for the fact that no real Communist is religious nor has any religion.

Mr. Hebert. You say "I" take it. You do not mean

to infer that the religion of the Jews is a God-less religion. We recognize it for what it is, and that is what we are trying to combat. We do believe it is a religion, and a God-less religion.

Miss Bentley. That is correct, but in the process, your intellectual faculties cease to function in a critical sense.

Mr. Hebert. But would you say that these confused liberals, as you describe them, lack the mentality to arrive at a logical conclusion?

Miss Bentley. No, I say they have that mentality, but that mentality has been dulled by this emotional process.

Mr. Hebert. Who spurred this emotionalism on you? Was it this man Golos?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Hebert. Was it that you were devoted to him so much that you followed him blindly, and were blind to everything else?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Hebert. So, then, it was an individual case of a personal devotion that swayed you?

Miss Bentley. Yes, it was.

Mr. Hebert. And blinded you to your traitorous acts against your own country?

Miss Bentley. That is right.

Mr. Rankin. I do not want to see you get too far out on a limb on this education proposition. But almost every high educational institution, every institution of higher learning in this country, has a Communist professor on their payroll, and they are poisoning the minds of the students of this nation today, so I am not sure that it is purely a question of education. I noticed that some of the smartest ones we have seen, and some of those -- this Professor Adler, that I tried to bring out his name this morning, going around and preaching that we must get rid of the United States.

Mr. Hebert. I am not getting out on a limb. I am nailing the limb firmly to the tree.

Mr. Rankin. What I am trying to say is that we have a world of Communist professors in our educational system, and they are poisoning the minds of the young students of this country.

Mr. Hebert. That is absolutely correct, and I want to find out where this education starts. It is to our own indictment that in our elementary schools we do not take the child up and teach the child what Americanism is, and when he grows up and gets to a school of higher learning, such as Vassar or Columbia, which I think General Eisenhower has a big thing to do to clean that place up --

Mr. Rankin. Do you see where the Communists have

established a scholarship there?

Mr. Hebert. That is criminal. I think as Americans who are interested in this, without any fanfare or fireworks, or anything, were to get down to the meat of the cocoanut, and I think it is incumbent upon us right at this time as far as we can as individuals in our own individual community, that we should start during the week-end to take our children from the time that they can speak to show them what Americanism is, and what it stands for, and I was very much interested to find this out from this witness today, that she was so devoid of knowledge as to what her country meant to her, that she was ready to commit acts of treason against her country in time of war. She says she did it under the guise of devotion. I will take her word for that, but I cannot conceive in my own mind of any witness or any individual, or any person with the educational background of this witness, not knowing right from wrong.

Mr. Rankin. Not even Remington.

(Laughter.)

The Chairman. Mr. Nixon.

Mr. Nixon. Miss Bentley, you have testified that you --

Mr. Hebert. May I interrupt one second to bring this to the attention of the Committee, which I am sure the Chairman will be interested in. That this very fine pamphlet

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prepared by the Chief Investigator, which is the first of a series and which shows what I mean, the "100 Questions of Communism", is being distributed to the New Orleans public schools and parochial schools by the Archbishop of New Orleans, and the Superintendent of Public Schools in New Orleans, so that the children will immediately be cognizant of what communism is, and they will know the evil forces at work, and I may say this, too, in connection with our higher schools of learning. I am from Tulane, and to my chagrin, there are more Communists who infest that place than Americans. There is one man named Fletcher, in that connection, Mr. Mundt, one man named Fletcher who taught the Communist line to the students of Tulane University, and who is now on leave from that university on an appointment to the United Nations, and I cannot find out who put him there.

Mr. Rankin. When you say the university, you mean the professors.

Mr. Hobert. The professors.

Mr. Nixon. Miss Bentley, you testified that among those with whom you had some dealings during the period that you were working with this ring, was one Lauchlin Currie, who was in the White House, on the White House staff at that time, I believe?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Nixon. Do I understand that you met Mr. Currie

personally?

Miss Bentley. No, I did not.

Mr. Nixon. What connection did you have with him?

Miss Bentley. The information that he gave was generally given to George Silverman who relayed that to Mr. Silvermaster or Mr. Ullman or Mrs. Silvermaster, and I picked up when I went to the Silvermaster house.

Mr. Nixon. How did Silverman get it, did he get it directly from Mr. Currie?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I understand that they went to Harvard together, and were great friends.

Mr. Nixon. Was Mr. Silverman connected with Mr. Currie the same way? Did they work in the same office?

Miss Bentley. No, I do not believe so. Mr. Silverman was first with the Railroad Retirement Board, and later with the Air Corps, so I do not see how there could be a job connection.

Mr. Nixon. How did you know that Mr. Currie gave this information to Mr. Silverman?

Miss Bentley. Because I was told that by Mr. Silvermaster and Mr. Ullman.

Mr. Nixon. I see. And the information that was received from Mr. Currie via Mr. Silverman was taken by you and turned over to the Russian agents?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

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Mr. Nixon. That is correct. As to any specific information that was obtained in this manner, is it my understanding that you testified that the information concerning the breaking of the Russian Code was obtained through Mr. Currie?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Nixon. How do you know that?

Miss Bentley. Well, Mr. Silvermaster told me that one day Mr. Currie came dashing into Mr. Silverman's house, and sort of out of breath, and told him that the Americans were on the verge of breaking the Soviet Code. Mr. Silverman, of course, got immediately -- in due course, got in touch with Mr. Silvermaster.

Mr. Nixon. And Mr. Silvermaster conveyed that information to you?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Nixon. Was there any other information, specific information, that you know of that was obtained through Mr. Currie?

Miss Bentley. Yes, some of the information on our relations with China -- I mean whether this Government would support Chiang Kai-shek, or the Eighth Route Army people. His value also lay, as I said, in helping Mr. Silvermaster into his job and easing him out of his job, and so on. He was sort of a friend of court.

Mr. Nixon. He was a friend at court in seeing that the

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members of the ring obtained positions in Government where they could be productive. As you indicated.

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Nixon. Mr. Currie was the man to whom the members of the ring went in to see in the event they were attempting to get a transfer to a productive agency?

Miss Bentley. He was one of the people, yes.

Mr. Nixon. Were there others who assisted in that particular thing?

Miss Bentley. I do not know who those other people were. They were upper people. Mr. White, of course, helped get people into place, and some of the others.

Mr. Nixon. Do you know whether Mr. Niles participated in that activity or not?

Miss Bentley. Not to my knowledge. I know next to nothing about Mr. Niles.

Mr. Nixon. When you obtained this information, as you have indicated you have from various people who were in the ring, who at that time were employed in the Government in responsible positions, did they know that you were going to take this information and turn it over to the Soviet agents?

Miss Bentley. Some did, some did not.

Mr. Nixon. Well, now, those who did not know, why did they give you the information? Why did they think they were giving to you? For what purpose?

Miss Bentley. That is a question I do not know the answer to. I know that both the Silvermasters and Ullman knew exactly where it was going. From what they said, Mr. White knew where it was going but preferred not to mention the fact. They were undecided as to whether Mr. Currie or not, but they suspected that he did. Others of them, I am not sure about. Some of them may have thought it was going to the Communist Party Headquarters for use by Earl Browder, or others may have guessed the truth. It just was not discussed, and, therefore, I cannot give you the answer.

Mr. Nixon. You mean that some of these people might have given this information for the purpose of what they thought was the purpose of merely aiding the Communist Party in the United States?

Miss Bentley. That is correct, yes; that was especially true of the individuals that I contacted, because they were told by Mr. Golos that this information was for the personal use of Earl Browder in preparing books and in preparing policies of the Communist Party.

Mr. Nixon. And then, as a matter of fact, once Mr. Browder obtained the information, or once you obtained the information, however, it was turned over directly to the Soviet agents?

Miss Bentley. Yes, it was.

Mr. Nixon. So, we have a situation then where those who

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furnished the information might not have been aware --

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Nixon. (Continuing) -- of the fact that it was going to a Soviet agent in every case?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Nixon. At the time that these events were occurring, that you were in this particular activity, the Russians at that time were allies of the United States, were they not?

Miss Bentley. That is correct, yes.

Mr. Nixon. Those people who did know, as you testified some did know, that this information was going --

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Nixon. (Continuing) -- to the Soviet agents, as far as they were concerned, did they realize that by giving that information, making that information available to the Russians, that it was not in the best interests of the United States?

Miss Bentley. I would say that their point of view was roughly the fact that as Communists they were interested in Russia because Russia already had a Communist government. They wished for a Communist government in this country. Therefore, they felt that it was their duty to aid a country which had a Communist government. They also felt that Russia was bearing the brunt of the war. You remember, the Germans drove straight through, that she was inadequately prepared,

and they told me that in the course of their dealings with the American Government they felt that there were elements in the American Government who were blocking aid in Russia at the time when they felt it was absolutely necessary for her survival.

Mr. Nixon. Were they aware of the fact that by furnishing this information to Russia, that they were violating the laws of the United States?

Miss Bentley. I would think so, because I imagine most of them -- Hadn't they signed affidavits or something when they took these secret jobs that said you should not give out that information?

Mr. Nixon. In other words, as far as these people were concerned, they were placing the interests, during the war -- they were placing the interests of the Soviet Government above that of their own Government?

Miss Bentley. I would say that was correct, yes.

Mr. Nixon. And when they furnished this information, they knew that they were doing something which was not in the best interests of the Government of the United States as it then existed, and as they worked for it.

Miss Bentley. I hardly know how to answer that, because they felt they were acting in the best interests of the American Government; that is to say, the elements which they approved of.

Mr. Nixon. I see.

Miss Bentley. But they felt that they were acting against the elements who were anti-Russian, so it is hard to break the thing down.

Mr. Nixon. They knew they were not acting in the best interests of the non-Communist American Government?

Miss Bentley. That is correct, yes.

Mr. Nixon. And they would act in the best interests of the American Government where they felt that that Government was serving communistic purposes; isn't that the case?

Miss Bentley. That is correct, yes.

Mr. Nixon. And wherever the interests of this Government came in conflict with the Communist government, in effect, they would be willing to do anything for the purpose of aiding Communist government where its interests conflicted with those of the non-Communist American Government?

Miss Bentley. I would imagine so, up to a point. It would depend. I don't know how far these people would have gone.

Mr. Nixon. Well, certainly, they were willing to engage in this type of activity that you have indicated.

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Nixon. Of violating their oath of office, and obtaining secret documents.

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

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Mr. Nixon. And seeing to it that it got into the hands of a foreign government.

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Nixon. Miss Bentley, were you aware of the fact when you decided to turn this information over to the Federal Bureau of Investigation that you ran a considerable personal risk in doing so?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I was quite aware of it. I also realized that there would be a considerable mud-slinging campaign from the left, which was also unpleasant.

Mr. Nixon. Were you aware of the fact that in addition to the mud-slinging you might run a risk greater than that?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I knew that.

Mr. Nixon. And you were willing to take that risk in doing so?

Miss Bentley. Certainly, because I felt that since I had been mixed up in this thing it was my duty to unscramble it, so to speak.

Mr. Nixon. And that is the reason that you did turn this information over to our investigative authorities?

Miss Bentley. That is correct, yes.

Mr. Nixon. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman, but I would like to say -- Well, I have just one other question.

How long have you been working with the investigative

authorities of our Government.

Miss Bentley. Since I went in to see them.

Mr. Nixon. And when was that?

Miss Bentley. The latter part of August, 1945.

Mr. Nixon. In other words, the investigative authorities of this country have been aware of this testimony that you have given to us today since August of 1945?

Miss Bentley. Well, possibly later, because there was so much of it that had to be taken down and gone over; so I would set the final date a bit further than that.

Mr. Nixon. About how much later?

Miss Bentley. I do not know exactly.

Mr. Nixon. Well, say three months?

Miss Bentley. Three or four months. Yes, because all of it had to be taken down in great detail and had to be gone into.

Mr. Nixon. Well, at least, by February of 1946, which would be four months --

Miss Bentley. I should think so.

Mr. Nixon. (Continuing) -- the investigative agencies of this country, the Department of Justice, were fully aware of all this testimony that you have given to us today.

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Nixon. And it was in the files of the Government?

9 Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Nixon. In other words, it is quite apparent, Mr. Chairman, that this information has been available as to these Government employees for a period of almost two years.

Mr. Mundt. It is also quite apparent that we need a new Attorney General.

Mr. Rankin. Does that apply to Remington, too?

(Laughter.)

Mr. Nixon. Well, from that standpoint, Mr. Remington is still on the Government pay roll. I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, that I have no further questions.

I think that, although obviously we would be critical of any person who would, of course, indulge in the type of activities which the people involved in this ring did indulge in -- that certainly this witness deserves the commendation of the members of the committee and, I think, of the American public generally for the courage which she has displayed once she saw what was happening in coming to the investigative agencies of this country and now in open session and telling her story.

I think that those of us who have been dealing in this field with Communist espionage, and who know the ends to which the Communists would go in attempting to see that such information does not reach the agencies that might prosecute them, certain know that she did take a considerable

risk, and I certainly believe she deserves commendation from all of us for having taken that risk.

Mr. Rankin. Mr. Chairman, I have one or two questions.

The Chairman. Mr. Rankin.

Mr. Rankin. You say that you never met Mr. Currie?

Miss Bentley. Not personally, no.

Mr. Rankin. You never saw him?

Miss Bentley. No.

Mr. Rankin. You would not know him if you saw him?

Miss Bentley. I think I have seen his picture in the papers, but I do not know if I would recognize him.

Mr. Rankin. Now, this information that came to you through a man named Silverman --

Miss Bentley. That is right.

Mr. Rankin. (Continuing) -- was passed on to a man named Silvermaster.

Miss Bentley. Or Mr. Ullman, depending on the situation.

Mr. Rankin. It came to you third hand?

Miss Bentley. Correct.

Mr. Rankin. Now, Silverman, you say, is a Communist?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Rankin. And Silvermaster is a Communist?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Rankin. And no Communist has any regard for the truth, has he?

Miss Bentley. Well, it depends on the situation.

Mr. Rankin. That is what I say. They have no regard for the truth. When it suits their purpose to lie they just as soon lie as tell the truth, is that not right?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Mr. Rankin. Now, the thing that disturbs me is that you take the testimony, the statement of two men, Silverman and Silvermaster, relayed from one to the other, about what this Scotchman in the White House, Mr. Currie, said about communism.

Did you ever investigate to find out whether or not Silverman or Silvermaster were telling the truth?

Miss Bentley. Well, for one thing, in espionage rings you cannot investigate. They are built up on this particular type of flimsy connection.

Mr. Rankin. Well, here we have gone on all day -- here is what is disturbing me -- I would not know Mr. Currie; I am fairly familiar with the incumbents of the White House and have been for the last 15 or 20 years. I do not know him. I know McIntyre and Steve Early, and all those gentlemen, but the thing that disturbs me is that here we are voting by a vote of 3 to 2 to keep from inquiring about one man, and yet we have put this committee -- we have put in the whole day accepting from an ex-Communist, which you admit you are, testimony relayed through two Communists as to what this

man Currie in the White House. I would so have said.

Now, that looks to me as if we are going pretty far afield when we take that kind of testimony and charge all this up to Mr. Currie. When I glance over the list I see several that seem to me who would be more likely to have given that information than Currie, who occupied similar positions. But here we put in a whole day, a whole day, smearing Currie by remote control through two Communists, either one of whom you admit would swear to a lie just as soon as he would swear to the truth if it suited his purposes, and relayed to you, who at that time was a member of the Communist Party. We have come in here and put in a whole day with that kind of testimony about a man who happened to occupy a rather responsible position in the White House, and yet we shy around and we are denied the opportunity or the right to ask a question about this man Remington, who is still on the pay roll.

Miss Bentley. Might I say just one thing in that respect? It is quite true that Communists lie to the outside world. It is not true that they lie within the Party, particularly to the person whom they regard as their superior. They do not do that. That was what was told me by Mr. Silvermaster. I have every reason to believe that he was telling me the truth. I have no desire to smear anyone. I have simply told the facts as they were told to me. It is up to the Committee to decide whether or not that is credible or not.

Mr. Rankin. You certainly have an unlimited credibility. If you would take the word of any Communist, Silverman or Silvermaster, or both of them, and I believe you named another one, whom you relayed it through, who was also a Communist, if you take that testimony as to what this man Currie, as I said, a Scotchman, has said about the Communists -- not it just looks to me as if we have gone pretty far afield here to smear this man by remote control, instead of getting someone who heard him or who knew that he had made any statement.

Now, I am not defending anybody. Every Communist in the United States ought to be shipped out of this country. Instead of opening the gates of immigration, they should put them in reverse and ship out a boatload until we get rid of these Communists in this country, those should be shipped out. That is how strong I feel about it. If this man Currie was doing this, he ought to have been shot, and if he was not,

Silverman ought to have been shot, and Silvermaster ought to have been shot. If they were making up this stuff, if it was to their benefit to smear Currie, they ought to be shot.

The Chairman. We will leave the shooting up to somebody else.

Mr. Rankin. I would like to ask, and I am denied the right to ask you, one question about Remington.

The Chairman. Any questions, Mr. Hebert?

Mr. Hebert. No, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Mundt. I have a question. I wonder, Miss Bentley, have you ever had occasion to read the Communist Control Bill which was reported out by the House, and referred to frequently as the Mundt-Nixon Bill, in the newspaper, which was passed by the House?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I studied it quite thoroughly. I was very much interested in it.

Mr. Mundt. From your knowledge of how the Communist espionage activities take place, and how the Communists operate in this country, do you feel that that would be an effective piece of legislation if it ultimately wins Senate approval?

Miss Bentley. I do very definitely because without putting them underground, it holds them out in the open and makes them stand up and be counted, and I think that if all propaganda was labeled where it came from, and people were

labeled as to what they are, that if that face behind the mask would come out in the open, and a lot of naive dupes who have been taken in by this would certainly not be taken in any longer.

Mr. Mundt. And it certainly would not make it more difficult, even with an Attorney General of the kind that we have now, for a Communist to hold a position with the Federal Government if he recognized that it would be a penitentiary offense?

Miss Bentley. Exactly. I imagine that the Attorney General and the authorities have been hampered by present regulations on communism, since they must be guided by laws.

Mr. Mundt. I think that is right. But the thing that disturbs us in the Committee is that the same Attorney General, who says he is hampered by present legislation, seeks to hinder new legislation that would do the job.

Mr. Rankin. If you will get your leader in the United States Senate to make a motion to discharge a bill from committee and get it before the Senate for passage, he will get it ready to be passed this week.

Mr. Mundt. I will try to do that. He is awfully busy working on your poll tax bill.

(Laughter.)

The Chairman. Mr. Nixon, do you have any more questions?

Mr. Nixon. No.

The Chairman Mr. Tolson: Do you have any more questions?

Mr. McDowell. I have no more questions, Mr. Chairman, but I would like to say something in view of the questions that have been asked and the position that the witness has been placed in.

It is very familiar to all of us in the Committee that intelligent education is no bar to being a Communist; that actually thousands of the leading Communists of America and the world are highly educated people who, by some means, become Communists.

In your case, it was a matter of your emotions which led you into this dismal world, and I think the Committee should recognize, and that all Americans should recognize, that when you discovered what it was, you did the only proper, good and decent thing that you could do.

I would like to point out to the members of the Committee that here in Washington and elsewhere in the United States on the payroll of the United States are former members of the Communist Party who discovered their error, and when they got fair jobs, and good jobs, and decided that that sort of life was comfortable and easy, they slid out of communism, and did nothing to rectify the damage that they did.

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, here is an American citizen who delved into this business, and now has

the courage to walk through the valley of the shadow of publicity that she is doing now, and I want to commend her, and I think that every member of this Committee will properly join me in that, and I would like to make this point, Mr. Chairman, that I assume that her subpoena will be extended for perhaps another hearing to be held in the future, and I would like to point out to all the members of this Committee, and all the members of the staff of this Committee on Un-American Activities, they know that she has placed herself in a highly dangerous position. We all know, all of us on the Committee, that young women have disappeared from the face of the earth here in the United States because the Communists thought they betrayed the Communist Party.

We know that they murder, they slaughter, and do everything; and I would like to suggest, Mr. Chairman, that in your closing remarks you order the operators of the Committee to be available to her if she should need them, that the marshals in New York City, or wherever she should be, should be alerted, and the Attorney General, and the F.B.I.

Mr. Rankin. I just want to say that I commend the lady very highly for coming here and giving this information, and one of the last witnesses that I know of who turned and exposed the Communist Party before this Committee was a Negro. They had taken him to Moscow to teach him how to do revolutionary

work, how to burn warehouses, how to blow up dams and essential materials, and he sat in that witness stand, and I realized that he was going through the same danger that you are going through now. I know that better than anybody else on the Committee, because I got more threats than any other member of Congress, and not only did I try to keep the Dies Committee alive, but I created this Committee as a standing committee of the House. It has done more to expose the Communists in this country than any other agency, or all of the agencies of the Government combined.

I congratulate you on coming and making this statement, regardless of the errors, and I think you are rather late in seeing the light, but better late than never, and I commend you on the statements that you have made, and I am sorry I cannot ask you any questions on Remington.

The Chairman. I had one or two questions.

When you had these meetings with the Assistant Secretary of the Soviet Embassy, in what year were they held?

Miss Bentley. Well, I met him originally in October, 1944, and the last time I saw him was late in November, 1945.

The Chairman. How did he contact you?

Miss Bentley. The contact I had at that time arranged for me to meet him, that I was to meet him at a drug store on M Street and Wisconsin Avenue, and I have forgotten the word we used, but I was to carry a copy of Time Magazine, I

L-7

think, and he was to come up and ask me if I was not his old friend Mary, and I was to say, "Yes", I believe.

The Chairman. I mean, how did he contact you so that you would have the meeting? Was it by telephone?

Miss Bentley. Oh, no, it was through a contact that I had at that time, another Russian contact made the engagement.

The Chairman. Do you recall what his name was?

Miss Bentley. I do not know his real name. He was known as Jack.

The Chairman. Now, you mentioned, and this is one more point that I have and the only point that I have reference to, you mentioned that Silverman or Silvermaster, I guess it was, knew about D-Day before anyone else that you had conferred with. Why did you make a point of that?

Miss Bentley. I suppose because it just stuck in my mind out of all the other things.

The Chairman. Well, did he know about D-Day many days before or --

Miss Bentley. Yes, it came actually from Mr. Ullman, not from Mr. Silvermaster.

The Chairman. And Mr. Ullman said that Silvermaster knew all about D-Day before?

Miss Bentley. No, Mr. Ullman was in the Pentagon with the Air Corps, and through his connections with General Hildring's office, he had learned the date, and I remember it

distinctly because with this knowledge he was betting with a friend of his when D-Day would be and, of course, he won the bet, since he knew it ahead of time.

The Chairman. When you were interrogated by the F.B.I., did they -- I assume they looked over all of your correspondence, and papers, and anything that you had?

Miss Bentley. I did not have any papers.

The Chairman. Did you have any written contacts at all with any of these Russians or with any of these Communists?

Miss Bentley. Written contact with the Russians? No.

The Chairman. Did you have any long distance telephone conversations with any of them?

Miss Bentley. With the Russians, no.

The Chairman. Did you have any long distance telephone conversations with Silvermaster?

Miss Bentley. Yes. Helen Silvermaster called me once long distance in the fall of 1941, I recall.

The Chairman. She called you from Washington?

Miss Bentley. She called me from Washington at my home.

The Chairman. Your home? Where was your home then?

Miss Bentley. 58 Barrow Street.

The Chairman. New York City?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

The Chairman. Do you remember any other long distance telephone calls that you got from any of these people?

Miss Bentle. I think those were the only ones that I knew of, yes. That is the only one. I might explain that very few of these people knew my real name and my phone number, so that it would not have been possible for them to call me, and I never made a practice of calling people long distance, so that accounts for that fact.

The Chairman. Does anyone else have any questions?

Mr. Nixon. Mr. Chairman, the Chairman made reference to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in his interrogating of the witness. I think that we all recognize that the testimony that we have received today, of course, would need some corroboration. The only witnesses that we have indicated as yet that we are going to have are those that have been named as having participated in the ring. I believe that the Chair could well take under consideration the question of calling before the Committee the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation to obtain any corroborative evidence that he may have as to these activities.

The Chairman. I want to say a word about that. The closest relationship exists between this Committee and the F.B.I. I cannot say as much as between this Committee and the Attorney General's office, but the closest relationship exists between this Committee and the F.B.I. I think there is a very good understanding between us. It is something, however, that we cannot talk too much about. I am quite

certain that if they felt that they could give us anything, without endangering their own position, or in any way endangering their sources of information, they would be glad to cooperate.

Now, I want to say this to the witness before something else: We appreciate very much your being a witness before this Committee, and we fully realize that you have had a gruelling time of it over the past years, particularly the past few months. Your ability to stand up under it in the way you have is certainly something to be proud of. I thank you very much for coming, and you will remain under our subpoena, however, and you should expect to be called back at an early date.

In the meantime, we shall keep in touch with you, and we would appreciate it if you would advise Mr. Stripling on how you could be reached at all times, and where you can be reached, and always directly, through no intermediary.

So, we will probably see you in the near future, and we thank you.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman, you mentioned General Hildring of the Air Corps.

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Stripling. You do not know his first name?

Miss Bentley. No, I am sorry, I do not, but I believe his name was in all the papers at the time, and I believe

he is a fairly famous individual.

Mr. Stripling. Mr. Chairman, I ask that we be permitted to put his full name into the record, if you can ascertain it. We have attempted to do so at this time.

The Chairman. Whose full name?

Mr. Stripling. General Hildring. If there was a General Hildring connected with the Air Force during that period, we would like permission to insert his full name into the record.

The Chairman. Without objection it is so ordered as to putting the full name in.

Are there any other questions?

Now, the Chair would also like to announce that the Committee will go into executive session just as soon as possible to determine who the next witness will be, but from now on, most of the witnesses, as far as I am concerned, all of the witnesses will be heard in public hearing, and we will have Silvermaster and your friend Remington, and many of the other witnesses who were invited today, and they will all be given an opportunity to be heard, and we will be given an opportunity to question them at length.

Mr. Rankin. Mr. Chairman, I want to comment on what you said about the F.B.I. I agree with everything you say about the F.B.I. I think Edgar Hoover is one of the great men of this country, but I do think that the F.B.I. ought

to be made an independent agency, and I have a bill pending in this House for that purpose.

The Chairman. Is there anything more to bring up today by any member of the Committee or Mr. Stripling?

Mr. Stripling. Not in open session.

The Chairman. If not, we will adjourn.

(Whereupon, at 3:45 o'clock p.m., the Committee adjourned.)

- - -

MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. FLETCHER

DATE: August 26, 1948

FROM : MR. KEAY

73330

SUBJECT: DEAN RUSK
REQUEST OF ONI FOR INFORMATION

Captain A. C. J. Sabalot, Deputy Chief of Naval Intelligence, on August 20, 1948 requested Agent DeLoach of the Liaison Section to determine if there was any subversive information in Bureau files pertaining to the above-captioned individual. Captain Sabalot stated that the Navy Department had had considerable trouble with Rusk in conferences dealing with naval affairs inasmuch as Rusk continuously accepted the Communist Party line and refused to allow the Navy Department representative access to the handling of important matters.

As you will recall, Mr. Rusk, Chief of the Division of United Nations Affairs is an employee of the State Department. In a letter to the Washington Field dated May 20, 1948 the Bureau instructed that office to conduct a preliminary inquiry regarding Rusk inasmuch as several references in Bureau files reflected that Rusk was in communication with several questionable individuals.

The report of Special Agent Lambert G. Zander dated at Washington, D. C. May 12, 1947 entitled, "Nathan Gregory Silvermaster, was, et al; Espionage - R" reflected that Alger Hiss had contacted Mr. Rusk inviting him to a luncheon engagement. The report of Agent Zander on June 30, 1947 at Washington, D. C. reflected that one Lynn White of Mills College, Oakland, California on March 3, 1947 had contacted Rusk.

Bureau files show that on February 27, 1947 subject Alger Hiss of the Gregory Case called one Cal Nichols and stated among other things that "there is nothing definite on the Dean Rusk matter." (File #65-56402-1-1257)

A letter from the San Francisco Division dated May 28, 1948 reflected information furnished by the District Intelligence Office, Twelfth Naval District, G-2 and Bureau informants [redacted] and [redacted]. This information reflected nothing concrete indicating that Rusk has been a member of the Communist Party and has knowingly been an adherent to Communist Party doctrines. It also appears that the Navy Department is already in possession of all information in referenced letter. *b2D*

ACTION: If you approve, the attached blind memorandum regarding Rusk will be handed to Captain Sabalot of Naval Intelligence by the Bureau's liaison representatives to that agency.

Attachment

CDD:mk

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 5/10/83 BY SP5 [signature]

#4-88

3042 PWT-JAR

0175-421

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65-56402-3477

August 26, 1948

DEAN RUSK

73331

A confidential and reliable source advised that Alger Hiss contacted Dean Rusk on March 30, 1947 requesting Rusk to have luncheon with him. Rusk reportedly replied, "I have been trying to see you but this Greek thing has us going around with our heads off."

The same informant on February 27, 1947 reflected that Alger Hiss had contacted one Cal Nichols and stated that "there is nothing definite on the Dean Rusk matter."

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/83 BY SP5 *[signature]*

10-11-88

3042 PWT-JAR

075-N21

C. D. DeLoach:mk

65-56402-3477
ENCLOSURE

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: August 12, 1948

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: MARY SPARGO
THE WASHINGTON POST
WASHINGTON, D. C.10-N-87
3042 PWT-JAR
(u) ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/10/83 BY SP5/1121Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Mary Spargo of the Washington Post endeavored to get in touch with you yesterday and on finding you were out of the city, she contacted me. She is a woman in her early 40's, has dark red hair, and hates the Communists with a passion. I had heard on previous occasions that she has baited everybody in the Post and has been under attack on numerous occasions. Her purpose in calling at the Bureau was twofold. (u)

In the first instance she wanted us to know what a dope she had been in that on the eve of the testimony of William Remington before the Senate Investigating Committee, she had received a call from Pat Shepherd (female) who formerly was on the staff of the Post and who now operates the Community Public Opinion Survey for the Post. Pat Shepherd told her Remington was then in her office, that they appreciated her ability to be fair and objective, and so Shepherd was going to give Remington's version exclusively to her. The Post, of course, jumped at this and she went over to Pat Shepherd's office around 8 p.m. In the meantime, Pat Shepherd and Remington had talked to George Bookman of Time Magazine, a personal friend of the two. Bookman advised Remington against giving the story exclusively to the Post but recommended that Remington have a press conference and Remington decided to have a press conference. However, he agreed to give Mary Spargo his story in advance so she could at least get a jump of one edition on the others. (u)

She then stated that he started out with a statement which was a harangue against Congress, a harangue against reactionaries and was typically along the Party line. Spargo, being a friend of Pat Shepherd, told Remington he could say whatever he wanted to say but with such a statement and such an approach, he would crucify himself. Then followed considerable discussion and Remington revised his approach on the matter. This was the approach which was followed at the subsequent press conference. (u)

After this, Spargo had a personal interview with Russell Wiggins, the managing editor of the Post, and told him absolutely what had happened. Wiggins confided in her he had suspected for a long period of time that Pat Shepherd was espousing the Party line and he was not at all surprised for Remington to go to her. (u)

Pat Shepherd
is Remington's
girl friend
JLG

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INDEXED - 13

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MEMO FOR MR. TOLSON, August 12, 1948
RE: MARY SPARGO, THE WASHINGTON POST, WASHINGTON, D. C. (u)

She then outlined the second purpose of her call. She stated in connection with our investigation of ~~Alfred Friendly~~, formerly of the Post who went with Averill Harriman in connection with the ECA program, she had given him her unqualified recommendation which had worried her considerably as she does not want to be on record as giving an unqualified recommendation although she stated she had no evidence, information, or suspicions that Friendly was wrong, but he was entirely too close to the policy makers of the Post who laid down the editorial policy which she connected at times as rivalling the intellectual editorship of the Daily Worker. She said there were three things that stood out: (u)

1. Alfred Friendly's handling of the Dr. Condon case. She personally thought that the activities of the Un-American Activities Committee were outrageous, that the Committee should have been castigated, that Friendly was not only a reporter but appeared to be the personal advocate of Dr. Condon. (u)
2. Friendly came out with the story the major premise of which was that the Communist Party had set up the Wallace Party. (u)
3. In connection with the Buchanan case in Washington, she was assigned the task of sounding out as a Guild member the attitude of the various representatives in Washington. She talked to Friendly about it. Friendly stated that the publisher of any paper has the right to fire anyone at any time and that he had no sympathy for Buchanan and would not vote in line with the Newspaper Guild's request for a referendum to contest the case. She at that time thought Friendly was all right but he is entirely too close to the policy makers of the Post to permit her to guarantee him. (u)

I asked her who really was setting the policy. She said the policy was being made at Philip Graham's garden in Georgetown. She thought Philip Graham was exceedingly smart, affable, capable, but he might be susceptible to influence. (u)

In connection with the Friendly case, I told Miss Spargo we would be glad to incorporate in our report any type of statement she desired to make and I suggested that she dictate a statement then and there. The following statement was dictated: (u)

MEMO FOR MR. TOLSON, August 12, 1948
RE: MARY SPARGO, THE WASHINGTON POST, WASHINGTON, D. C.

I, Mary Spargo of the Washington Post, was interviewed in connection with the investigation which has been under way as a result of the application of Alfred Friendly for appointment in ECA. When interviewed by the Agent conducting the investigation, I gave Mr. Friendly my unqualified recommendation. Since that time I have been mulling the matter over and today called at the office of Mr. L. B. Nichols to request that my recommendation be amended to reflect that while I am not in possession of any evidence or information which would justify my distrusting Mr. Friendly, nevertheless I did not want to be on record any place as having given him my unqualified recommendation inasmuch as I do not feel I am in a position to vouch for and guarantee every word and action he might engage in. I do not want the responsibility placed upon me of vouching for any subsequent actions or activities that Friendly might become engaged in. (u)

Upon further reflection, Miss Spargo stated she would like to mull the matter over further before anything was done. I suggested she write her own statement. Accordingly, the above-mentioned statement should not be used. (u)

LBN:FML

[Handwritten signature] *[Handwritten initials]*

SAC, Washington

September 1, 1948

Director, FBI

SECRET
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bernice Levin)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/11/83 BY SP5 YAT/ty

23328

10-4-27 3072407

I.R.-8

Reference is made to recent information furnished by Elizabeth Bentley concerning the activities of Bernice Levin.

6175-421

Bureau files reflect that an individual named Bernice Levin, who is believed to be identical with subject, applied for a position as a stenographer with the Bureau on February 7, 1940. In her application she listed her legal residence as Chicago, Illinois, and her Washington address as 2225 N Street, Northwest, Apartment 308. She said she was born on March 28, 1900; that she weighed 118 pounds and was 5'2 1/2" in height; her birthplace was Chicago, Illinois; her father's name was Samuel Levin, born in Lithuania; and her mother's maiden name was Ostreicher, also born in Lithuania. Applicant stated that she was single and was a citizen of the United States. Under education she said she attended Delano Elementary School at Chicago, Illinois, from 1925 to 1932 and attended the following high schools: Austin High School, Chicago, Illinois, from 1932 to 1934; Marshall High School, Chicago, Illinois, 1934 to 1935 and Hyde Park High School, Chicago, Illinois, from 1935 to 1936. She attended the National Stenotype Institute in Chicago, Illinois, from September, 1936, to May, 1937, completing an entire business course. Under employment, applicant stated that she was employed by Alfred A. Bilsky, 2328 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Illinois, from July 1, 1937, to January 27, 1940, doing secretarial work. She listed as references Dr. E. Gensberg, 2725 Prairie Avenue, Chicago; Mr. H. Adler, 4235 South Ridgeland Avenue, Chicago; Mrs. Benjamin Allen, 2225 N Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.; Dr. Marcus Goldmann, 707 10th Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C.; and Dr. H. Goldwasser, 118 North LaSalle Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

It is noted that when Miss Levin was given the Bureau stenographic test that she took dictation on a stenotype machine and her stenotype notes are contained in the file.

During a Hatch Act investigation of Anna Goodman Allen (Washington Field Office File 100-316) which was conducted in 1941-42, it was determined that the subject who was known as Bernice Levine was residing in Apartment 308 at 2225 N Street, Northwest, with Anna Goodman Allen.

The name of Bernice Goodman Levine at 2225 N Street, Northwest, Washington, D. C., appeared on a list of names and addresses of individuals and organizations contained in the active indices of the National Federation for

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Nease

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
MAILED
SEP 1 1948 P.M.
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 16

65-574402-3479

RECEIVED
SEP 1 1948
FBI
DEPT OF JUSTICE

SN HBTB LW

Miss Gandy

73329

Constitutional Liberties as reflected in the report of Special Agent T. W. Dawsey, Washington, D. C., dated 3/10/41 in case entitled "National Federation For Constitutional Liberties, et al, Internal Security - C" Washington Field office File 100-383.

There are attached hereto for the New York and Washington Field Offices two copies of a photograph of Bernice Levin taken from her application that she filed with the Bureau on February 7, 1940.

cc: SAC, New York

73327

TELETYPE

352 P

URGENT

LAST.

WFO WILL

ADVISE IF BERNICE LEVIN DESCRIBED IN THIS AND REFERENCED TELETYPE IS IDENTICAL WITH INDIVIDUAL MENTIONED IN BUTEL OF AUGUST TWENTY FIFTH LAST. IN EVENT IDENTIFICATION OF LEVIN NOT POSSIBLE ON BASIS OF DESCRIPTION AND OTHER DATA FURNISHED WFO WILL SECURE PHOTO OF LEVIN FOR EXHIBITION TO [REDACTED] FURTHER INVESTIGATION WILL BE CONDUCTED CONCERNING LEVIN ON RECEIPT OF AFORESAID INFO. BUREAU WILL ADVISE WHETHER INTERVIEW WITH LEVIN DESIRED ON COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATION.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/83 BY SP6N

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MI N PLS HLD

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INDEX - 13

34 SEP 2 1948

TWO COPIES WFO

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-160

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

Transmit the following message to: August 31, 1948

SAC, NEW YORK

URGENT

GREGORY, ESPIONAGE DASH R, RE BERNICE LEVIN. RE NEW YORK TEL AUGUST THIRTY, FORTYEIGHT. UPON RECEIPT OF INVESTIGATIVE REPORTS REFLECTING RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION IN THIS MATTER THEY WILL BE FURNISHED TO THE CRIMINAL DIVISION TO DETERMINE IF LEVIN SHOULD BE INTERVIEWED. EXPEDITE INVESTIGATION.

65-56402-3480

HOOVER

RECORDED - 13

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/83 BY SP5/ryt/ty

CC - WASHINGTON FIELD (BY SPECIAL MESSENGER)

10-11-48
3042 POT-JAR
045-1121

EDM:JB

AUG 31 3 22 PM '48
RECEIVED HEAD NG ROOM
F B I
U S DEPT OF JUSTICE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

AUG 31 1948

SENT VIA

TELETYPE

3-43PM

Per

[Handwritten signature]



United States Department of Justice
Federal Bureau of Investigation
Washington, D. C.

W. H. C.

IN REPLY, PLEASE REFER TO
FILE NO. _____

August 23, 1948

~~PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

Highly confidential information has been received indicating that Herbert Simon Marks, former General Counsel for the Atomic Energy Commission, has been in frequent contact with Frances Anne Henderson, an employee of the Legal Department of the Commission, and may be attempting to secure from her classified information pertaining to the atomic energy program.

In order to determine whether Marks may be engaged in a violation of the Atomic Energy Act, authority is requested for the installation of a technical surveillance covering the office of Marks at Room 305, Ring Building, 18th and "M" Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., telephone - Sterling 8773.

Respectfully,

J. Edgar Hoover
John Edgar Hoover
Director

*Att. Gen.
H. C. C.
24-1*

DECLASSIFIED BY SP-5 J. P. [illegible]
ON 3-18-83
10-11-88
3012 AWT-JAC
C475-1121

9/2/48 675

*let who
8-27-48
H.C.C.*

65-56402-3481
F B I

31 SEP 2 1948

RECORDED - 119
INDEXED - 119

EX-13
F B I
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SEP 11 3 06 PM '48
RECEIVED

SAC, Washington Field

8-27-48

DIRECTOR, FBI

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

TECHNICAL SURVEILLANCE
HERBERT SIMON MARKS
ATOMIC ENERGY ACT

65-56402 3481

DECLASSIFIED BY SP5 *mg/ky*
ON 3/12/83

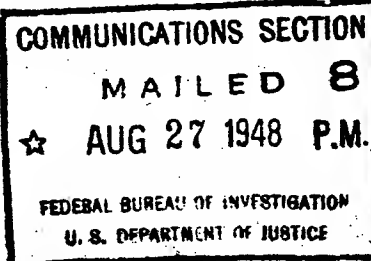
Authority is granted to install a technical surveillance
in the office of Herbert Simon Marks, Room 305, Ring Building,
8th and M Streets, N. W., telephone STerling 5773, provided full
security is assured.

10-11-88
3042 PWT-JA
CA 75-1121

You are requested to advise the Bureau of the time and
date of installation as well as the symbol number and plant
location.

ELR-8

cc - Bly
Donohue
Keay



BOB:Wma

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD *Y*

FROM : F. J. Baumgardner

SUBJECT: NATHAN GREGORY SILVERMASTER, was., et al
Espionage - R

DATE: August 6, 1948

10-11-88
3042 PWT-JAL
02757121

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/83 BY SP-5 [signature]

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

At approximately 10:30 a.m. today, ASAC Belmont of the New York Office called regarding the physical surveillance which was being maintained on Alexander Koral at the Bureau's instructions. Mr. Belmont stated that the Bureau had informed him on the night of August 5, 1948, that Alexander Koral might possibly be the mysterious witness which the House investigating committee had announced publicly would be interviewed and would furnish information which would break the Silvermaster case wide open.

Mr. Belmont stated that an immediate check was made after the Bureau's telephone call was received on the night of August 5, 1948, at the residence of Alexander Koral, 290 Empire Boulevard, Brooklyn, New York. All the lights were out and there was no activity at that time.

The surveillance was resumed at 6:00 a.m., August 6, 1948. At 8:25 a.m. Alexander Koral left his home and went to work at the Board of Education Building, 49 Flatbush Avenue extension, Brooklyn, New York.

At 8:45 a.m. two men got out of a cab and went into Koral's home. One of these men was approximately 55 years of age, the other approximately 35 years of age. They were both well dressed and the surveilling Agents were of the opinion that these two men were investigators for the House Committee on Un-American Affairs. At 8:55 a.m. these two men came out of Koral's home and took a cab. In accordance with the Bureau's instructions, they were not placed under surveillance. At approximately 9:25 a.m. these same two men were seen to leave the Board of Education Building, 49 Flatbush Avenue extension, the place where Koral is employed. They again took a cab and it was noted that the cab crossed the Manhattan Bridge. Mr. Belmont was of the opinion that these men definitely were connected with the investigating committee.

Mr. Belmont asked whether the surveillance at Koral's home and office should be continued.

ACTION:

I told Mr. Belmont that the physical surveillance should be continued until it had been established that Koral was or was not the mysterious witness. I also told Mr. Belmont that if we learned the identity of the mysterious witness he would immediately be notified in order that the surveillance might be discontinued.

FJB:arm

135 - RECORDED

65-56402-3482

134
SEP 13 1948File 5
80

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM : *W.H.* GUY HOTTEL, SAC, WASHINGTON FIELD OFFICE

SUBJECT: GREGORY, ET AL
ESPIONAGE - R
(Bureau File 65-56402)

DATE: August 12, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/83 BY SP5/BJT/STJ
10-11-88 5042 PWT-JPA 65-56402
ATTENTION: MR. HOWARD FLETCHER

On August 12, 1948, the House Committee on Un-American Activities convened in open session to take testimony of witness CHARLES KRAMER who was represented by attorney IRA GOLLOBIN.

After he was sworn, KRAMER gave a short resume of his personal history, educational and federal employment background. Thereafter, questions were put to him concerning his membership in the Communist Party and knowledge of various individuals associated in this case. On each question KRAMER answered that he declined to answer the questions on constitutional grounds. He would neither admit nor deny any and all allegations made by Miss BENTLEY and by WHITTAKER CHAMBERS, both of whom previously testified before this committee.

During the course of his testimony, KRAMER became sharply critical of the legality of the committee and said he did not recognize the Congressional committee as a proper and legal body. After those remarks on KRAMER's part, Congressman McDOWELL promised KRAMER that he would be brought before a proper body, indicating to KRAMER that KRAMER would be indicted.

The next witness was ABRAHAM SILVERMAN who was accompanied by his attorney, BERNARD JAFFE of New York City. SILVERMAN declined to answer all pertinent questions concerning his knowledge and association with other individuals frequently mentioned in this case and he presented and read a prepared statement which is being included herewith as an enclosure.

At the conclusion of the hearing on this date, Chairman THOMAS announced that on Friday, August 13, 1948, the committee would take testimony from LAUCHLIN CURRIE, DONALD HISS, HARRY DEXTER WHITE, Dr. and Mrs. BELA GOLD and FRANCIS COE.

CEG:MAH
100-17493

ENC

RECORDED - 46

INDEXED - 46

65-56402-3483

RECEIVED BY
STON BUSH

LETTER TO THE DIRECTOR

August 12, 1948

Chairman THOMAS concluded the hearings of the House Committee on Un-American Activities would continue indefinitely. THOMAS added that the committee would meet in executive session during the afternoon of August 12, 1948, and he stated that the SAMARINS were now in Washington, D. C. and would be questioned in executive session.

During the proceedings today before the House Committee, there was nothing said or implied by witnesses or members of the committee that might cast any unfavorable light or criticism on this Bureau.

CEG:MAH
100-17493
Enc.

1
STATEMENT OF A. GEORGE SILVERMAN
BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON UN-AMERICAN ACTIVITIES
AUGUST 12, 1948

My name is A. George Silverman and my present residence is in the City of New York. I am 48 years of age and a citizen of the United States.

I hold the degrees of S.B., A.M., and Ph.D. from Harvard University and M.A. from Stanford University. Prior to 1933 I taught economics and statistics and did economic research in some of the leading educational institutions in the United States. From 1933 until August of 1945 I held responsible technical and administrative positions in various agencies of the federal government, including the National Recovery Administration, the Railroad Retirement Board, and the Army Air Forces.

I am deeply shocked by the charges leveled against me, the setting in which they have been made, and the course which this investigation has taken. For more than a year, a Special Grand Jury has been sitting in the City of New York, listening to the same charges which have been presented at these hearings. I appeared and testified freely before that Grand Jury in September 1947. I did so, conscious of my own innocence, of my steadfast devotion to our country and its principles. I was deeply thankful for our heritage of constitutional due process of law -- for a legal system designed to prevent the publication of malicious slanders against innocent individuals, to prevent the vilification of their characters without indictment and trial in open court where they would be afforded full opportunity to confront and cross-examine their accusers.

Yet, now, incredible slanders have been given wide publicity in the absence of indictment. I, among others, have been vilified. The doctrine of guilt by association has been carried to its extreme. The same stroke of the brush which has been used to smear me was used to smear Dr. Lauchlin Currie, whose high-minded attachment to the principles of our Constitution, selfless devotion to duty, outstanding loyalty and service in a critical period of our nation's history are matters of public record.

I consider these charges to be politically motivated. I am convinced they are designed to discredit the program of the Roosevelt Administration by pointing the finger of accusation against so many of those who have supported its program and devoted years to its realization. These charges are calculated to conceal the achievements of that administration beneath a shroud of falsehood. In my opinion they have been made at this time in order to divert the eyes of the nation from the failure to meet the pressing needs of the American people for economic security, for protection against the high cost of living, for safeguarding their liberties.

My own conscience is clear. I am a loyal American citizen, devoted now, as always, to the principles upon which this nation was founded and upon which it has grown and developed to greatness. I am proud of my humble contribution to the welfare of the American people, proud of my record as a public official, proud of the fact that I was one of the first civilians in the Army Air Forces to receive the Award for Exceptional Civilian Service, signed by the Secretary of War.

I am innocent of any charges of espionage or other criminal conduct. With regard to my accuser, who has done me such irreparable harm, I am compelled to conclude that only a mind distorted by fear or greed or deep frustration could construct an edifice of such monstrous falsehood.

In the light of these circumstances and in view of the fact that the New York Grand Jury has not been dismissed, and this Committee has indicated that a Special Grand Jury may be convened in the City of Washington, my defense against the malicious charges requires the use of those provisions written into the Constitution of the United States precisely in order to protect the innocent against the peril of persecution. Upon advice of counsel, I shall assert my right to refuse, on the basis of my constitutional privilege against self-incrimination under the Fifth Amendment, further to testify on matters relating to the charges which have been leveled against me.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/14/83 BY SP-5/ajf

10-4-88

3042 PWT-JAL
0275-1121

Office Memorandum

PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

TO: The Attorney General

Director, FBI

SUBJECT: THE GREGORY CASE

On August 24, 1943, Elizabeth Bentley furnished an interview at the New York Office of this Bureau the following information concerning Bernice Levin, about whom she has furnished no information during past interviews.

She stated that sometime in the summer or fall of 1941 when she was making her first trips to Washington at the request of Joseph Golos, the latter informed her that Bernice Levin, who was employed at the War Production Board, was a person whom she could contact and who would furnish information to her. Bentley declared that from sometime late in 1941 until about the middle of 1942, she met Bernice Levin by prearrangement on various street corners in Washington, D. C., at which time Miss Levin would turn over to her copies of correspondence, notes that Miss Levin had typed, and would also converse with Bentley concerning information that came to her attention at the War Production Board.

Miss Bentley declared that Miss Levin was a stenotypist employed in the stenographic pool at the War Production Board; that she would be called to take dictation from various members of the board and would make notes or take copies of any information coming to her attention which she believed to be important. She stated that the information furnished by Levin was not of much import and was concerned principally with production and reported on items ranging from brassieres to pots and pans.

Bentley further stated that sometime in 1942, Levin informed her that she did not care too much about Washington and anticipated returning to New York City sometime in the near future. Shortly thereafter, Bentley said she lost track of her and did not hear about her again until sometime in the spring of 1943, when Joseph Golos mentioned to Bentley that he had learned that Miss Levin was employed in New York City for TASS News Agency. She said she was almost positive that Golos mentioned that the Levin woman was working for TASS, but in any event she related that if Golos had not mentioned the TASS News Agency, it was the Inter-Continent News Service. It was Bentley's opinion, however, that Golos informed her that Miss Levin was working for TASS. She stated that Golos informed her the because of the nature of Miss Levin's occupation with TASS that they would have no need to contact her further.

RECORDED

Copy sent to Bureau

August 25, 1943

17 SEP 17 1943

Memorandum to the Attorney General

Bentley stated that she has no knowledge as to whether the Levin woman was an associate of Golos prior to her entering the employ of the War Production Board in Washington.

Miss Bentley stated that she had told her entire story concerning Bernice Levin to Ben Mandell of the House Un-American Activities Committee the day following her recollection of this matter.

An immediate investigation is being conducted in order to definitely identify Bernice Levin and further to determine her past and present activities in an endeavor to verify Bentley's allegations.

In the meantime, I wanted you to have this information immediately upon its receipt by the Bureau. You will be advised of any further pertinent developments in this matter.

8-30-48

Copy sent to Donegan from AG's office

Photostatic copy sent to Ford.

Notation reads: "Copy to Tom Donegan - also check where Levin worked in Gov't. Why does Bentley bring it up now?"

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE

8/10/83

BY

SP5 Hyl/Kel

10-11-88

3042007-346 275-441

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD

FROM : MR. H. B. FLETCHER

SUBJECT: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: September 1, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-2-81 BY 4304

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Mohr _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Gandy _____

I talked with ASAC Belmont of New York at 3:15 p.m. today in connection with the Attorney General's question, "Why does Bentley bring it up now?" on our memorandum of August 25, 1948, to him, reporting that Bentley had mentioned one Bernice Levin, WPB employee, as one of her contacts during 1941 and 1942 in Washington, D. C.

After checking in this matter, Mr. Belmont advised that it appears that Bentley had merely recalled the activities of Levin at this time. He pointed out that Bentley had furnished a tremendous amount of information, mostly from memory, and although she had been interviewed many times and repeatedly asked if there was anything else, she had not previously mentioned Levin as one of those connected with her espionage activities. Mr. Belmont says that so far as it can be determined there does not seem to be any ultimate motive on the part of Bentley for not reporting this information prior to this time. He said he is inclined to accept her statement at face value, that she merely recalled Levin in going over the case in her mind.

With respect to the activities of Levin, Mr. Belmont stated that Assistant Attorney General Donegan had inquired of him today if the time were right to issue a subpoena for Levin. Mr. Belmont said that he frankly explained to Mr. Donegan that in the past the Department generally waited until the investigation progressed to a certain point at which time the suspect in question was interviewed. Thereafter, the results of the investigation and interview were submitted in report form to the Department for appropriate action. As regards Levin, Mr. Belmont said he pointed out to Mr. Donegan that they had not yet positively identified this woman although they believe the person who is the subject of the investigation now is identical with her. As soon as this point is definitely clarified, the New York Office proposes, with the prior authorization of the Bureau, of course, to interview Levin. It is expected that this interview will take place on Friday of this week, September 3. Mr. Belmont said that after this interview the New York Office will advise Mr. Donegan and, of course, if he desires to issue a subpoena for her to appear before Grand Jury at that time, that is up to him.

LLL:arm

RECORDED - 1

INDEXED - 1

65-56402-1184 85
B B
SEP 8 1948

September 2, 1948

The Attorney General

Director, FBI

RECORDED - 1

THE GREGORY CASE

65-56402-3485

Reference is made to my memorandum dated August 25, 1948, in the captioned matter, which was returned to me with your notations.

In regard to your request that we "check where Levin worked in the Government" we have ascertained that one Bernice Levin was employed by the Office of Protection Management and the Office of Emergency Management as a stenotypist from August 11, 1941, until approximately December 24, 1942. This person subsequently resigned this employment in January of 1943 because of ill health and moved to New York City. It has been reported that after moving to New York in 1943, this Bernice Levin associated with alleged and known Communists. We are expediting our investigation in this matter to positively identify the Bernice Levin referred to by Elizabeth Ferrill Bentley. I will, of course, furnish you with the results of our investigation concerning this matter when completed.

In connection with your inquiry "Why does Bentley bring it up now?" it appears that Bentley has only just recently recalled the activities of Bernice Levin. You will recall that Bentley has furnished a tremendous amount of information mostly from memory. She has been interrogated on numerous occasions by Agents of this Bureau and repeatedly asked if she could recall any additional persons or information concerning this case. There does not appear to be any ulterior motive on the part of Bentley in not reporting this information prior to this time.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 6-2-81 BY 3042 PWT/DAK
3-3-88 273929
10-11-88 3042 PWT/DAK
4-15-1121

SEP 3 1 07 PM '48
RECEIVED FBI RECORD ROOM

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

KEM:KW

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 3:22 PM
DATE 9-7-48
BY [Signature]

[Handwritten signatures and initials]

Office Memorandum

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

FOIA b 7 - D

Director, FBI

DATE: August 24, 1948

SAC, Memphis

SUBJECT: EDITORIAL
MEMPHIS PRESS-SCIMITAR
MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 3/11/83 BY SP-10/MLK

This is an editorial entitled "Why Congress Must Act" in the Memphis Press-Scimitar at Memphis, Tennessee on August 20, 1948. It refers to the Bureau in part and is complimentary.

10-7-34

1042 PWT JSA

6175421

closure

RECORDED - 23

INDEXED - 23

165-56402-3486

P 281948

file 94

Why Congress Must Do It

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt wonders if the spy ring inquiry isn't a job for the FBI—instead of Congress.

The answer is that the FBI has made many such investigations and too often nothing has happened afterward. The FBI is capable of conducting a thoro inquiry—no doubt of that. But if its reports are ignored, there is nothing further the FBI can do.

The Senate investigation, at least, seeks to determine how persons of questionable loyalty obtained key positions in the government — and how they managed to remain in those positions, and even get promotions long after adverse reports had been made against them.

Possibly all of the information the Senate committee seeks could be found in the FBI's files, without the necessity for further hearings. But the trouble there, Mrs. Roosevelt, is that President Truman won't let the books be opened. So Congress is forced to dig up its own information.

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/83 BY SP-5 JRG/ky

RE: SPY RING INVESTIGATION

10-11-88

3042 PWT-JAR

FROM: THE MEMPHIS PRESS-SCIMITAR
AUG. 20, 1948

2 13 675-1121

65-56402-3486

ENCLOSURE

Alexander M. Campbell,
Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division
Director, FBI

September 2, 1948

GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R
U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION
REGISTRATION ACT

73324

Reference is made to your memorandum dated August 30, 1948, concerning the captioned matters.

Pursuant to your instructions, the investigation requested in your referenced memorandum has been forwarded to the New York Office and you will be immediately furnished with the results thereof when received by the Bureau.

There is attached hereto in conformance with your request the following investigative reports relating to World Tourists Inc. A review of the Bureau's files reflects that all other reports have been furnished to the Department.

Report of Special Agent Herbert K. Garges dated October 18, 1944, at New York, New York, entitled "World Tourists, Incorporated, U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation; John Hazard Reynolds, was.; Elizabeth Terrill Bentley, was.; Max L. Spector, was.

Report of Special Agent Herbert K. Garges dated March 28, 1945, at New York, New York, entitled (same as above).

Report of Special Agent Edward W. Buckley dated July 12, 1945, at New York, New York, entitled (same as above).

COMMUNICATIONS SECTION
Enclosures
F B I
SEP 10 1948
E.H.M.:mmw
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE

RECORDED - 126
INDEXED - 126

65-56402-3407
F B I
55 SEP 7 1948

RECEIVED - TELETYPE
SEP 2 10 30 AM '48

- Mr. Tolson
- Mr. E. A. Tamm
- Mr. Clegg
- Mr. Glavin
- Mr. Ladd
- Mr. Nichols
- Mr. Rosen
- Mr. Tracy
- Mr. Egan
- Mr. Gurnea
- Mr. Harbo
- Mr. Mohr
- Mr. Pennington
- Mr. Quinn Tamm
- Tele. Room
- Mr. Nease
- Miss Gandy

7100-10-3407

UNCLASSIFIED

SECRET

TELETYPE

73323

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E.A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

NEW YORK 32

URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 10/10/83 BY 6032/SP/STW

GREGORY, ISIDORE M. RE BERNICE LEVIN, RE NY TEL SEPT. THIRD LAST.
BERNICE LEVIN INTERVIEWED TODAY AT NY OFFICE IN PRESENCE OF HER ATTORNEY,
ROBERT I. ROGIN. LEVIN DENIES ACQUAINTANCE OR MEETINGS WITH INFORMANT
GREGORY OR JACOB BOLOS IN WASH. DC. FURTHER DENIES FURNISHING TO
ANYONE INFO OBTAINED DURING EMPLOYMENT AS EMPLOYEE OF REPORTER IN
OPM AND OEN AGENCIES DURING NINETEEN FORTY ONE, FORTY TWO. LEVIN FAILED
TO IDENTIFY BOLOS AS BOLOS, WILLIAM BOLOS, OR INFORMANT GREGORY.
J. ROYCEAN ADVISED RE RESULTS. REPORT WILL BE FORWARDED FORINWITH. (u)

SECRET

WOLF

7.11

cc: Mr. Ladd
Mr. Fletcher

The Attorney General

September 8, 1948

Director, FBI

THE GREGORY CASE (u)

73322

65-56402-3488

Reference is made to my memoranda dated August 25, 1948 and September 2, 1948 concerning Bernice Levin. (u)

Bernice Levin was interviewed by agents of the New York Office of this Bureau on September 7, 1948. She denied any acquaintances or meetings with Elisabeth Bentley or Jacob Golos in Washington, D. C. She also denied furnishing to Bentley any information that she obtained during her employment as a stenotypist - reporter in the Office of Production Management and the Office of Emergency Management during 1941-1942. She failed to identify photographs of Jacob Golos, William Haxington or Elisabeth Bentley. (u)

The New York Office has advised T. J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General of the results of the above interview. As soon as the report containing this information is received by the Bureau, a copy will be made available to you and to Mr. Donegan. (u)

cc: Assistant Attorney General Alexander M. Campbell
Criminal Division

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 4/13 BY SP5 JAC/CEY

FLJ:EM

10-11-48

2042 PWT-JAR

CA 754121

U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F B I
RECEIVED READING ROOM
SEP 11 1948
U. S. DEPT. OF JUSTICE
F B I
RECEIVED READING ROOM
SEP 11 1948

SENT FROM D. O.
TIME 11:30 AM
DATE 9-9-48
BY [signature]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 7 1948

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Mohr
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Mr. Nease
Mr. Gandy

WASH AND WASH FLD FROM NEW YORK 53 7 7-28P

DIRECTOR AND SAC URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 7/1/83 BY 254/1/83

GREGORY. ESPIONAGE R. REFERENCE LETTER TO BUREAU SEPTEMBER THIRTH
REVIEW OF PHOTOGRAPHS OF MATERIAL OBTAINED FROM THE EFFECTS OF JACOB
GOLOS STORED AT THE WAREHOUSE IS CONTINUING. THREE HUNDRED FIFTY SEVEN
PHOTOGRAPHS WERE TAKEN IN ALL AND MORE THAN HALF OF THIS MATERIAL
IS IN THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE AND IS PRESENTLY BEING TRANSLATED. IT HAS
BEEN NOTED THAT THERE WAS A LETTER ON CP STATIONERY DATED SEPTEMBER
NINETEENTH, NINETEEN THIRTY THREE, SIGNED BY EARL BROWDER, SECRETARY,
CP, USA, CERTIFYING THAT COMRADE GOLOS HAD BEEN AUTHORIZED TO DO SPECIAL
WORK FOR THE SECRETARIAT AND THAT HE WAS TO BE GIVEN EVERY POSSIBLE
ASSISTANCE. ALSO THERE WAS NOTED A LETTER DATED APRIL TWENTY FIRST,
NINETEEN TWENTY SIX, SIGNED BY RUTHENBERG, GENERAL SECRETARY, ON
STATIONERY OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COMMUNIST INTERNATIONAL
DATED MOSCOW, JUNE NINTH, NINETEEN TWENTY SIX, STATING THAT J.
N. GOLOS HAD JOINED THE CP OF AMERICA AT THE TIME OF ITS ORGANIZATION
IN NINETEEN NINETEEN AND HAS BEEN A MEMBER OF THE CP AND WORKERS PARTY
SINCE THAT TIME, FURTHER STATING THAT HE HAD HELD RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS
IN THE PARTY AND HAD RECENTLY BEEN SECRETARY OF THE SOCIETY FOR
TECHNICAL AID TO SOVIET RUSSIA.

END OF PAGE ONE

Tel to me
9-8-48
28

File 29

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 61-6328

10321
HE HAD BEEN GRANTED PERMISSION TO PROCEED TO THE SOVIET UNION TO WORK
FOR THE INSURE ORGANIZATION AT THE REQUEST OF THAT ORGANIZATION, AND
HIS TRANSFER TO THE CP OF THE SOVIET UNION. FROM A REVIEW
OF THE MATERIAL IT WAS NOTED THAT THERE WAS NO MENTION OF THE US
NAVY OR SHIPPING CORP. IT SHOULD BE NOTED THAT THIS MATERIAL
WAS STORED IN JULY, NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN, AND US SERVICE AND SHIPPING
WAS FORMED IN NINETEEN FORTY ONE. THERE IS NO INDICATION THAT
ANY MATERIAL WAS PLACED IN THE WAREHOUSE AFTER JULY OF NINETEEN THIRTY
SEVEN. IT WAS ALSO BEEN NOTED THAT FOR THE MOST PART THE MATERIAL
PERTAINS TO EVENTS THAT TOOK PLACE AROUND NINETEEN THIRTY NINE TO
NINETEEN THIRTY TWO. THE REVIEW OF THIS MATERIAL WILL BE EXPEDITED
AND THE OFFICE NOTIFIED AS SOON AS THIS REVIEW IS COMPLETED.

THE OFFICE WHO

SCHIEFS

HOLD FILE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

CC-150

To: COMMUNICATIONS SECTION.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1948

Transmit the following message to: SAC, NEW YORK URGENT

GREGORY, ESPIONAGE - R. RE CURRENT EXAMINATION EFFECTS OF JACOB GOLOS.

IMPERATIVE THIS PROJECT BE GIVEN MOST EXPEDITIOUS ATTENTION.

HOOVER

FLJ:EM

RECORDED - 1

65-56402-3489

73319

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/83 BY SP549/Kay

10-11-87

3042 PWT-JAA

CA 75-1120

Mr. Tolson _____
Mr. E. A. Tamm _____
Mr. Clegg _____
Mr. Glavin _____
Mr. Ladd _____
Mr. Nichols _____
Mr. Rosen _____
Mr. Tracy _____
Mr. Carson _____
Mr. Egan _____
Mr. Gurnea _____
Mr. Harbo _____
Mr. Hendon _____
Mr. Pennington _____
Mr. Quinn Tamm _____
Tele. Room _____
Mr. Nease _____
Miss Beahm _____
Miss Gandy _____

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

SEP 8 1948

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Per

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 61-6328-76

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : The Director

DATE: September 2, 1948

FROM : D. M. Ladd *DL*SUBJECT: GREGORY;
ESPIONAGE - R
(Jacob Golos)U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION;
REGISTRATION ACT10-11-48
3042/10-11-48 73318
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/11/83 BY 505 R/S/K

Mr. Tolson	✓
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	✓
Mr. Rosen	✓
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Carson	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Hendon	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

You will recall that Jacob Golos, who was Elizabeth Bentley's immediate superior in the Gregory Case, died in 1945. Golos was instrumental in the formation and operation of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation.

The New York Office has just been advised of the existence of a voluminous amount of personal effects of Jacob Golos which were apparently stored by him in 1937 in Gramercy Storage Warehouse, New York City. This information was furnished to the New York Office by the proprietor of the warehouse who is a personal acquaintance of SA Joseph Wohl of the New York Office, who had concluded that they might be of interest to the Bureau after he had read newspaper accounts of Bentley's testimony concerning Golos. On September 1, 1948, Agents of the New York Office began an examination of this voluminous material, much of which is in the Russian and German languages. It is noted that this material also includes numerous photographs of Golos. Agents of the New York Office qualified in the Russian and German languages began a careful examination of this material September 2, 1948, and will photograph documents of apparent relevancy. It is further noted that until one month ago, storage charges on this material stored by Golos in 1937 were paid by World Tourists, Inc.

Expedite this.

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DATE 3/7/13 BY 1301/1302 8316
 10-11-12 3042/1301-1302 10-11-12

Mr. Tolson.....
Mr. Clegg.....
Mr. Glavin.....
Mr. Ladd.....
Mr. Nichols.....
Mr. Rosen.....
Mr. Tracy.....
Mr. Egan.....
Mr. Curnea.....
Mr. Harbo.....
Mr. Mohr.....
Mr. Pennington.....
Mr. Quinn Tamm.....
ESTRATION.....
Miss Gandy.....

END PAGE ONE

73317

PAGE TWO

EXAMINATION OF VOLUMINOUS AMOUNT OF PERSONAL EFFECTS OF JACOB GOLOS
STORED BY HIM IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN IN GRAMERCY STORAGE WAREHOUSE,
NYC. EXISTENCE OF THIS MATERIAL MADE KNOWN TO THIS DIVISION BY PROP-
RIETOR OF WAREHOUSE WHO IS PERSONAL ACQUAINTANCE OF SA JOSEPH WOHL
AND WHO HAD CONCLUDED THEY MIGHT BE OF INTEREST AFTER HE (S) READ
NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS OF BENTLEY TESTIMONY CONCERNING GOLOS. MUCH OF
MATERIAL WHICH INCLUDES NUMEROUS PHOTOGRAPHS OF GOLOS IS IN RUSSIAN
AND GERMAN AND QUALIFIED AGENTS WILL COMMENCE CAREFUL EXAMINATION OF
SUCH METERIAL TOMORROW AND PHOTOGRAPH DOCUMENTS OF APPARENT RELEVANCY.
UNTIL ONE MONTH AGO STORAGE CHARGES ON THIS MATERIAL STORED BY GOLOS
IN NINETEEN THIRTY SEVEN WERE PAID BY WORLD TOURISTS, INC. REQUESTED
EXAMINATION AT CHASE BANK RE SAFE DEPOSIT BOX AND BANK ACCOUNTS
COMMENCED TODAY.

SCHEIDT

HOLD PLS

cc. *Maiburg*

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

JRF

TO : MR. TOLSON

DATE: August 19, 1948

FROM : W. R. GLAVIN

SUBJECT: ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY TESTIMONY BEFORE
SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE

73315

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

Attached hereto is a copy of the Hearings before the Investigations Subcommittee of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments of the United States Senate. The Hearings have been reviewed and the more pertinent facts set forth. (u)

Page 19 — Senator Ferguson in questioning Subject, asked if there was a department that was vital in our war effort that she was unable to secure information from? Subject replied that "the best one was the FBI; we got practically nothing out of them." Subject further stated that the Communists did have an active agent in the Justice Department but never in the FBI. In addition, Subject stated that although an agent was never established within the Navy Department, that information from the Navy Department was received through the OSS. (u)

Pages 40 — Senator Ferguson again questioning Subject, asked when she & 41 — first contacted the FBI, to which she replied "late in August, 1945 at New Haven." Questioning still further, the Senator asked if the Justice Department or the FBI had received the same information, concerning William Remington that had been given to the Committee, by January of 1946? Subject replied "I would say so, definitely, yes." (u)

These Hearings were made public and the various newspapers of Washington carried excerpts from them on July 30, 1948. (u)

It is suggested that the attached hearings be forwarded to the Internal Security Division for their information and any action deemed necessary. (u)

Attachment:

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INDEXED

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EXPORT POLICY AND LOYALTY

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

**INVESTIGATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS**

UNITED STATES SENATE

EIGHTIETH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

PURSUANT TO

S. Res. 189

**A RESOLUTION AUTHORIZING THE COMMITTEE ON
EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPART-
MENTS TO CARRY OUT CERTAIN DUTIES**

PART 1

JULY 30, 1948

Printed for the use of the
Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments



UNITED STATES
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
WASHINGTON : 1948

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ENCLOSURE

EXPORT POLICY AND LOYALTY

FRIDAY, JULY 30, 1948

UNITED STATES SENATE,
INVESTIGATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE,
COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN
THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS,
Washington, D. C.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS

GEORGE D. AIKEN, Vermont, *Chairman*

HOMER FERGUSON, Michigan
BOURKE B. HICKENLOOPER, Iowa
JOHN W. BRICKER, Ohio
EDWARD J. THYE, Minnesota
JOSEPH R. MCCARTHY, Wisconsin
IRVING M. IVES, New York

JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, Arkansas
JAMES O. EASTLAND, Mississippi
CLYDE R. HOEY, North Carolina
GLEN H. TAYLOR, Idaho
A. WILLIS ROBERTSON, Virginia
HERBERT R. O'CONNOR, Maryland

J. H. MACONEST, Jr., *Clerk*

INVESTIGATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE

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JOHN W. BRICKER, Ohio
EDWARD J. THYE, Minnesota
IRVING M. IVES, New York

JOHN L. MCCLELLAN, Arkansas
CLYDE R. HOEY, North Carolina
HERBERT R. O'CONNOR, Maryland

WILLIAM P. ROGERS, *Chief Counsel*

II

The subcommittee met at 2:20 p. m., pursuant to call, in room 312, Senate Office Building, Senator Homer Ferguson, chairman of the subcommittee, presiding.

Present: Senators Homer Ferguson, Edward J. Thye, Irving M. Ives, John L. McClellan, Clyde R. Hoey, Herbert R. O'Connor.

Present also: William P. Rogers, chief counsel; Jerome S. Adlerman, assistant counsel; Senator Kenneth S. Wherry, Chairman of the Senate Special Committee To Study Problems of American Small Business; and George F. Meredith, executive director of the Small Business Committee.

TESTIMONY OF ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY

Senator Ferguson. Will you stand, please, Miss Bentley, and raise your right hand?

Do you solemnly swear in the matter now pending before this committee that you will tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Miss BENTLEY. I do.

Senator Ferguson. Will you state your full name, please?

Miss BENTLEY. Elizabeth Terrill Bentley.

Senator Ferguson. Have you ever gone under any other name?

Miss BENTLEY. I have used various names.

Senator Ferguson. What names have you used?

Miss BENTLEY. Mary, Helen, Joan.

Senator Ferguson. Did you ever use any name like Johnson?

Miss BENTLEY. Not that I recall, Senator, no.

Senator Ferguson. Or "Gregory"?

Miss BENTLEY. No.

Senator Ferguson. Will you just state where you were born, please?

Miss BENTLEY. I was born in New Milford, Conn.

Senator Ferguson. And how old are you? If you do not want to answer that question, that is all right; that is a woman's privilege.

How long did you live in New Milford?

Miss BENTLEY. I was born there when I was 7 years old.

Senator Ferguson. Where did you spend your youth?

Miss Bentley. I did not quite hear you.

Senator Ferguson. Where were you raised, where did you spend your youth—what State?

Miss Bentley. In a number of States, Senator, I lived the first 7 years in Connecticut, and then the next 5 or 6 in New York State, and then in Pennsylvania, and then back to New York State.

Senator Ferguson. Were you educated in the public schools?

Miss Bentley. Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson. High school?

Miss Bentley. Yes, sir.

Senator Ferguson. What college, if any?

Miss Bentley. Vassar College.

Senator Ferguson. Are you a graduate of Vassar College?

Miss Bentley. Yes, sir; I am a graduate.

Senator Ferguson. In what year did you graduate?

Miss Bentley. In 1930.

Senator Ferguson. After you graduated, will you tell us just what you did?

Miss Bentley. The next 2 years I taught languages at the Foxcroft School in Middleburg, Va.

Senator Ferguson. What kind of a school is that?

Miss Bentley. It is a combination finishing and preparatory school for girls.

Senator Ferguson. At the time that you were at Vassar, were you interested in communism?

Miss Bentley. No; I wouldn't say so, Senator. I was a very feeble member of the League for Industrial Democracy, which was socialist.

Senator Ferguson. You were interested in socialism at that time?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I was.

Senator Ferguson. And then you went and you taught for 2 years here in Virginia?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Senator Ferguson. And then what did you do after that?

Miss Bentley. And after that I came to New York City; studied for a year at Columbia University.

Senator Ferguson. What did you study during that year?

Miss Bentley. Italian and French.

Senator Ferguson. And you have a master's degree?

Miss Bentley. I do. I have a master's degree in Italian.

Senator Ferguson. When did you obtain your master's degree, and from what school?

Miss Bentley. In 1935, from Columbia University.

Senator Ferguson. Did you study abroad?

Miss Bentley. Yes; I did. I spent the year of 1933-34 in Florence, Italy.

Senator Ferguson. What did you study there?

Miss Bentley. I studied Italian.

Senator Ferguson. At any school?

Miss Bentley. Except for some business training.

Senator Ferguson. What business training had you?

Miss Bentley. I went to the Columbia Business School for 6 months.

Senator Ferguson. And can you take shorthand?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Senator Ferguson. And run a typewriter?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Senator Ferguson. So that, do you speak any other language beside the English language?

Miss Bentley. I know Italian quite well, and French fairly well, and a smattering of Russian and German.

Senator Ferguson. Do you speak Russian?

Miss Bentley. I understand some of it, and speak a bit, but it is nothing very much.

Senator Ferguson. Now, will you tell us —

Senator Wherry. What societies did you belong to while you were going through college, if any?

Miss Bentley. I was a member of this political association, and a member of the French Club and the Italian Club.

Senator Wherry. What did you major in when you were at Vassar?

Miss Bentley. English.

Senator Wherry. What in Columbia?

Miss Bentley. Italian.

Senator Wherry. What did you teach when you were teaching school?

Miss Bentley. English, French, and Italian.

Senator Wherry. Did you get interested in the Columbia College in any political society?

Miss Bentley. At Columbia University?

Senator Wherry. Yes.

Miss Bentley. No; I was a graduate student there and I had not too much time for outside activities, and —

Senator Wherry. You were interested in socialism, you stated. Where did you get that desire; what is responsible for it, in your background?

Miss Bentley. That is hard to answer.

Senator Wherry. Were you folks socialists?

Miss Bentley. No; they are Republicans.

Senator Wherry. How did you happen to stray so far from the fold? Have you any idea? I think it is very serious; here is a young person, a graduate of Vassar University and a product of the public-school system of this country, and now where did you get this desire or this socialistic tendency?

Miss Bentley. I think through meeting several Socialists in college.

Senator Wherry. Where did you meet them?

Miss Bentley. In Vassar College.

Senator Wherry. Did you meet any in Columbia?

Miss Bentley. Vassar College.

Senator Ferguson. Will you tell us first when you became interested in the Communist philosophy of life?

Miss Bentley. That was directly after I returned from Italy in the fall of 1934.

Senator Ferguson. And who did you meet at that time that you might hold, or say was responsible for your ideas?

Miss Bentley. I met several people at that time, Senator. One girl that I had gone to school with in, I guess, fourth grade, as I recall it, and her husband and one or two others.

Senator Ferguson. Did you become a card-carrying member of the Communist Party of America?

Miss Bentley. Yes; I did.

Senator Ferguson. Will you tell us when you became a member of that organization?

Miss Bentley. Yes. In March of 1935.

Senator Ferguson. And prior to that you had been interested more or less, you say, in the idea?

Miss Bentley. Well, it started, Senator, with the fringe outfits, like the American League Against War and Fascism, and it gradually came along.

Senator Ferguson. You call that the fringe outfits, and some people call it Communist fronts.

Miss Bentley. It is the same thing, Senator.

Senator Ferguson. You became interested in those organizations, and now will you name those organizations that you became interested in?

Miss Bentley. Yes; the main one was the American League Against War and Fascism, which was interested in me because I had been to Italy and had seen fascism and I had such a violent revulsion against it that I was looking for something to do to fight against it, and I fell easy prey to them. That is how I first bumped into it.

Senator Ferguson. Any other Communist fronts?

Miss Bentley. Yes; I think there were a couple, but I don't recall their names off-hand. They are dead organizations now.

Senator Ferguson. They keep changing the names; do they not?

Miss Bentley. They certainly do.

Senator Ferguson. And after you became a card-carrying member, did you ever change your status to another kind of a member in the Communist Party?

Miss Bentley. Yes; I did.

Senator Ferguson. Tell us some of your activities when you were a card-carrying member.

Miss Bentley. I think they are the usual activities for a Communist member; participating in picket lines, helping in strikes, going on demonstrations to help the unemployed or to other outfits who were demonstrating, and reading Communist Party literature.

Senator Ferguson. Paying dues?

Miss Bentley. Paying dues; certainly.

Senator Ferguson. Did you pay your dues?

Miss Bentley. I paid my dues.

Senator Ferguson. What particular local did you belong to; the

Senator Ferguson. Columbia University itself had No. 1 charter; is that right?

Miss Bentley. It was No. 1 unit, of the Harlem section of the Communist Party.

Senator Ferguson. How many members would you say it had?

Miss Bentley. Possibly 30 or 35; I am not absolutely sure of the number.

Senator Ferguson. When they wanted people to come into the picket line, and carry banners and so forth, and demonstrate, they would come to the school and obtain these members out of this Communist organization?

Miss Bentley. Yes; or the members knew that they were supposed to go, anyway.

Senator Ferguson. And you did go at times?

Miss Bentley. Oh, yes.

Senator Ferguson. And you would carry banners? Have you ever done that?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Senator Ferguson. In demonstrations?

Miss Bentley. In May Day parades; yes.

Senator Ferguson. Were you known to the world then as a Communist?

Miss Bentley. To the Communists and some of the left-wingers on the campus and throughout the city; yes.

Senator Ferguson. You did not conceal the fact that you were a Communist?

Miss Bentley. Yes; I did.

Senator Ferguson. You did?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Senator Ferguson. Is that one of the principles of the Communist Party, that a card-carrying member conceal the fact that they are card-carrying members of the Communist Party?

Miss Bentley. If it is strategic for the person to do so.

Senator Ferguson. In other words, the telling of a lie on that is not considered a lie?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Senator Ferguson. And are you taught that?

Miss Bentley. That is right.

Senator Ferguson. That is one of the principles of the party; that if it is strategic, as you say, or desirable that the party is supposed to deny that they are card-carrying members?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Senator Ferguson. And if it will aid the party in any way, then you are to admit that you are a card-carrying member?

Miss Bentley. That is right.

Senator Ferguson. Will you tell us the next stage that you came to in the Communist Party, from a card-carrying member?

Miss Bentley. From a card-carrying member, I became a member at large.

Senator Ferguson. Will you tell us what a member at large of the Communist Party is?

Senator WHEAT. Is there anything on the card at all?

Miss BENTLEY. I think that it said that you agreed with the principles of the Communist Party, as I recall it.

Senator WHEAT. Did it state the principles?

Miss BENTLEY. No; it didn't.

Senator IVES. May I raise a question? You may be coming to it, Miss Bentley, but I would like to ask you: Do you take any pledge to it finally in becoming a Communist, and if so, what is that pledge?

Miss BENTLEY. You didn't in my day, Senator, but I don't know what the procedure is now. I have been away from it so long.

Senator WHEAT. You were recognized as a Communist and you held yourself out to be, and you did all of these things that Senator Ferguson has inquired about?

Miss BENTLEY. That is right.

Senator WHEAT. And you had the card in your pocket, I suppose, at all times?

Miss BENTLEY. I did; yes, up until 1938.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, you became a Communist-at-large, and will you explain to the committee what a Communist-at-large is?

Miss BENTLEY. Well, a Communist-at-large is a person in general who for one reason or another has to be so secret that the party cannot take the risk of letting him meet in an open unit meeting with other Communists, and therefore you are responsible to only one person, let us say at headquarters or elsewhere, but you do not meet with any other Communist group or any other Communists at all.

Senator FERGUSON. You do not meet any other Communists or acknowledge even to other Communists that you are Communist?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. In other words, as it were, you drop out of the Communist world and become responsible to one Communist?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct; they call it going underground.

Senator FERGUSON. Going underground?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. Senator FERGUSON. Now, does this one Communist that you become responsible to—as a rule, is he a Russian or an American-born, or some other nationality than Russian?

Miss BENTLEY. I cannot tell you definitely, because I don't know all of the people involved.

In my case it was an American citizen who was Russian-born. Senator FERGUSON. He was Russian-born?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; but I don't know about all of the other people involved in it.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a suggestion at this point that the witness refrain from disclosing any names unless you are specifically asked by the chairman.

Senator FERGUSON. It is not desired at this particular time to go into all of the ramifications. We would like to conduct this hearing if we can concerning one person: William Remington.

If there are some other names that you think you should give us as background, I will ask definitely for names. So, we will keep as near on the track as we can.

Now, on this Communist-at-large idea, did you go underground as a

Senator FERGUSON. When did you go and will you explain the circumstances; how you became a member at large, and went underground?

Miss BENTLEY. I secured a position working for the Italian Library of Information in this country, which was part of the Propaganda Ministry in Italy, and in the course of my duties there, I had access to quite a lot of interesting material about Italian Fascist activities, and as a result of that, I was turned over to a special contact, told not to keep my party card any longer, and to go underground and not associate with other Communists.

Senator FERGUSON. Who was that person at that time that you reported to?

Miss BENTLEY. His name was Jacob Golos.

Senator FERGUSON. Will you please spell his name?

Miss BENTLEY. G-o-l-o-s.

Senator FERGUSON. If you can, speak a little louder. This is a difficult room in which to hear.

Miss BENTLEY. I am sorry.

Senator FERGUSON. That is Jacob Golos?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Where did you meet Jacob Golos?

Miss BENTLEY. I met him on the corner of Eighth Street and University Place.

Senator FERGUSON. Do you know whether or not he was a card-carrying member, or was he a higher rank?

Miss BENTLEY. He was certainly of higher rank, and I believe he was in the status of a member at large in the sense that he did not meet with other units, and so on.

Senator FERGUSON. So he was in the same position, the same category, a member at large, and underground the same as you were.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; only because of having been known in the Communist Party earlier, he was not quite as far underground as I was. Senator FERGUSON. You in effect were to pass out of the picture and keep this job in the Italian Library in New York City, and obtain information for him?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. What was the nature of the information that you were to obtain, and you did obtain?

Miss BENTLEY. Whenever I could discover about Fascist activities which consisted of Italian connection with the Nationalists in Spain, their being mixed up in anti-Semitic movements, their peddling Fascist literature surreptitiously, and so on.

Senator FERGUSON. You acted solely as an agent, then, for him and the Communist Party?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. And you were at that time a Communist?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. You believed in it?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. And now, did he ever assign any other tasks to you as an underground agent?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. Later on he gave me I guess what you would

Miss BENTLEY. This was in the fall of 1938; in October, to be exact, Senator Ferguson. What were these other odd jobs that he would assign you to; to get him information?

Miss BENTLEY. He would ask me to receive mail for him, at my address, addressed to me to be turned over to him.

Senator Ferguson. Where did the mail come from? What countries?

Miss BENTLEY. Canada and Mexico.

Senator Ferguson. In other words, a letter would come to you, Elizabeth Bentley, and if the postmark was Canada or Mexico, you would take that letter and deliver it to Jacob Golos; is that correct?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator Ferguson. And that was part of your job?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator Ferguson. And that was one of the miscellaneous assignments?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator Ferguson. That took place in 1938?

Miss BENTLEY. In 1938, 1939, and along in there; yes.

Senator Ferguson. And continued about how long?

Miss BENTLEY. I think that all of that ended at the time that Trotsky's chauffeur was shot in Mexico, and I don't recall offhand the date.

Senator Ferguson. What did that have to do with it, the fact that the chauffeur of Trotsky was shot?

Miss BENTLEY. Because one of the people writing letters was one of the men who shot him.

Senator Ferguson. That is the reason that you did not get any further mail?

Miss BENTLEY. I believe so; yes.

Senator Ferguson. That was your understanding?

Miss BENTLEY. That was my understanding; yes.

Senator Ferguson. Do you know what Golos did with the information that you would collect for him, either at this library or at the Canadian or Mexican mail?

Miss BENTLEY. No; I don't know. He never told me.

Senator Ferguson. He did not tell you?

Miss BENTLEY. No.

Senator Ferguson. Is the Communist Party such and the principles such that you do not make too much inquiry from a superior?

Miss BENTLEY. No; you don't. It is almost like an army organization, where you take orders and you don't ask questions.

Senator Ferguson. And that is the reason that you did not get information as to what he did, exactly?

Miss BENTLEY. That is right.

Senator Ferguson. Did you ever deliver this information to anybody else, besides Jacob Golos?

Miss BENTLEY. You mean during his lifetime?

Senator Ferguson. Yes.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; later on.

Senator Ferguson. I do not want to go too fast, now, on this. . . .

Miss BENTLEY. During that period I did research work for him in the library, whenever he wanted information on various individuals or on various subjects.

Senator Ferguson. Who were you investigating?

Miss BENTLEY. One of them was Herbert Hoover.

Senator Ferguson. Yes?

Miss BENTLEY. And in fact, I did a long research study for him on Herbert Hoover, and information at the time of the Mexican elections, I guess that was 1939 or so, I did a long piece on that.

At the time of the Russian-Finnish war, information on various members of the Finnish Relief Committee, and so on.

Senator Ferguson. You made research on that, and you gave Golos the information?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator Ferguson. Anybody else?

Miss BENTLEY. Quite a few, but I can't offhand recall.

Senator Ferguson. Any men in public life in Washington?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator Ferguson. You know who you were making researches on?

Miss BENTLEY. I think Dewey was one of them, at one time, Governor Dewey, and most of the Cabinet officers from time to time, and the Presidents, and so on.

Senator Ferguson. You would be assigned these various names, and you would go in and make research?

Miss BENTLEY. He told me that he had contacts on the New Masses and that he wanted this material for an article they were doing.

Senator Ferguson. In the New Masses?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator Ferguson. Did you ever see any of them printed anywhere, the information that you obtained?

Miss BENTLEY. I saw articles which could very easily have used the information, although it was not my writing, but I imagine that they had used it, probably.

Senator Ferguson. Now, passing from that; what is your next task, as an underground agent?

Miss BENTLEY. That would be about the time that the business was formed, I guess in 1941.

Senator Ferguson. The business?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator Ferguson. Explain that.

Miss BENTLEY. Do you want me to go into all of that, Senator?

Senator Ferguson. Yes.

Miss BENTLEY. Well, it entails explaining who Mr. Golos was, and his position.

Senator Ferguson. I want an explanation as to who Golos was.

Miss BENTLEY. Certainly; although about a year after I met him, I discovered that he was president of the World Tourists, Inc., which was a travel agency, and I understand quite a large one, and quite a financially good one, whose main objective was sending tourists and individuals to Russia.

Then as the war came on, and travel was sort of cut down, they . . . individual packages to individuals

which is like our Department of Commerce; I can't think of the exact name in Russian for it, but they were the ones who handled passengers and freight going into Russia, and they had a branch in New York from which World Tourists had a concession.

In 1939 Mr. Golos—or in 1940, Mr. Golos was indicted for failing to register as the agent of a foreign government, I believe it is phrased, or agent of a foreign—

Senator Ferguson. Do you know what happened to that case?

Miss Bentley. He was given a suspended sentence.

Senator Ferguson. So he was actually convicted and given a sentence?

Miss Bentley. He was given a suspended sentence.

Senator Ferguson. And he was a foreign agent of Russia?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Senator Ferguson. All right. Go ahead.

Miss Bentley. He had for some years, since, I believe 1932, had the idea of setting up a business that would handle all of the passenger and freight traffic between this country and Russia. He had not been able to get around to it before, and his indictment so branded his outfit as being Red that he realized that World Tourists could not be that organization.

He therefore decided that he would set about setting up a business at the head of which they would put an impeccable businessman, and that business would take over what his dream had been, the handling of passenger and freight traffic between the two countries.

Senator Ferguson. They would put someone who was sympathetic to their cause, but was not an avowed Communist, or known as a Communist, at the head of that?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Senator Ferguson. What was the name of that organization?

Miss Bentley. The United States Service & Shipping Corp.

Senator Ferguson. And did you take any position with that?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I did; I was vice president and secretary.

Senator Ferguson. What were your duties at that job?

Miss Bentley. My duties at that job were practically the active running of the business, since the president wasn't there too often, and I actually handled the running of it.

Senator Ferguson. How much was your salary?

Miss Bentley. It varied. It started at about \$250, I think, and then it went down to \$200 in the lean years, and then it went to \$300, and then it climbed up to \$600 in 1946, and toward the end of 1946 it was \$800 a month.

Senator Ferguson. While you were on that job, were you assigned miscellaneous duties, as an underground agent of the Communist Party, or the Communists?

Miss Bentley. I had hardly started on that job before Mr. Golos had a severe heart attack, and the doctor diagnosed his trouble as hardening of the arteries, which meant that he had to cut down in his activities.

As a result of that, I believe since I was the only person that he completely trusted, he began to turn over to me very gradually some of the work that he was doing, or else some of the work that he was

Miss Bentley. That was gathering of information, Senator Ferguson. Gathering of information?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Senator Ferguson. Gathering it from whom?

Miss Bentley. From Communist Party members, and sometimes from sympathizers of the Communist Party.

Senator Ferguson. And what kind of information was this, that they were gathering from Communist members and sympathizers of the Communist Party?

Miss Bentley. It was all types of information.

Senator Ferguson. Where would you meet these Communists, and where would they get the information?

Miss Bentley. The great bulk of them were employed by the United States Government.

Senator Ferguson. Do I understand that you were acting in a certain group or a certain corporation?

Miss Bentley. What is that?

Senator Ferguson. A certain group or corporation, that you were assigned to contact certain Communists who were employed in Government or certain sympathizers of the Communists who were employed in Government?

Miss Bentley. That is correct. Little by little I took on a group or another one; it was a gradual process, I didn't acquire them all at once.

Senator Ferguson. Who would give you the name that you were to contact?

Miss Bentley. Mr. Golos.

Senator Ferguson. And would he tell you what department of Government that person was in?

Miss Bentley. Sometimes he would, and sometimes he wouldn't know, and I would have to find out for myself.

Senator Ferguson. When did you first get that assignment to contact Communists or Communist sympathizers in the Federal Government?

Miss Bentley. In July of 1941.

Senator Ferguson. In July of 1941?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Senator Ferguson. That is before we are in the war?

Miss Bentley. Yes; that is correct.

Senator Ferguson. Now, will you just tell us, you were living in New York at that time?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Senator Ferguson. Would you contact these agents in New York or would you contact these people somewhere else?

Miss Bentley. The majority of them were contacted in Washington, some of them in New York, and some that were in Washington I contacted when they came to New York or in Washington, it just depended.

Senator Ferguson. Would some of these people deliver to you information from Washington to New York?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Senator Ferguson. They would come up and meet you?

Miss Bentley. That is correct.

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, no.
Senator FERGUSON. They were very secret?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.
Senator FERGUSON. Will you tell us the departments that you were receiving information from?

Miss BENTLEY. Do you mean, Senator, where the people worked or where the information came from?
Senator FERGUSON. Well, both. I want where they worked, and where the information came from; as I understand it certain information would be delivered from one department over to another, and you would get it out of another department than where it originated?

Miss BENTLEY. That is why I asked that question.
Senator FERGUSON. Will you explain the whole thing and give us the names of the departments, but not the names of the parties who delivered the information?

Miss BENTLEY. We were getting information from the Army, particularly the Air Corps; from the Treasury, from the State Department, from the OSS, from the CIAA, the Rockefeller committee, and from the OWI.

Senator FERGUSON. From the Treasury?

Miss BENTLEY. Didn't I name the Treasury?

Senator FERGUSON. The War Production Board and from the

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, from the War Production Board and from the War Manpower Commission, and I think that that about covers it, Senator.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, will you describe the kind of information that you were getting out of these departments?

Miss BENTLEY. The information ranged all of the way from what we call political information, Senator, to military information; it started out modestly by being political and as time went on we started going on military, too.

Senator FERGUSON. Will you tell us the difference between political and military information that you would collect?

Miss BENTLEY. Well, political information would be information on personalities in the Government and their attitudes toward Russia, or gossip on internal politics of the United States Government; any information strictly speaking that didn't have to do with actual war materials.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you have an understanding that there was connected in Government people who were placing people in strategic points in Government so that you could get information?

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, yes; Mr. Golos told me that if we found Communists in what he would say were inactive agencies, where there wasn't much information, to see what could be done about pulling strings and moving them into a more strategic location.

Senator FERGUSON. Was that done from time to time?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; it was.
Senator FERGUSON. Was it your understanding that there was a person in the Executive Office?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. That actually helped to get these people into

What department was that?

Miss BENTLEY. The Treasury.
Senator FERGUSON. How much in volume did you get out of the Treasury Department?

Miss BENTLEY. That varied, Senator, from time to time. At one time when there were quite a few people in the Treasury it bulked quite large; but some of the people shifted elsewhere and then it wasn't quite so voluminous.

Senator FERGUSON. Did it ever get so voluminous that you had to have it microfilmed in Washington?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct; but that wasn't entirely Treasury. The Treasury was only a part of that.

Senator FERGUSON. But it got so large in volume here that it was microfilmed here, and you carried the microfilm?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct, Senator.
Senator FERGUSON. How much information did you get from these people, in volume? Were you able to carry it on your person, or in your pocketbook?

Miss BENTLEY. No, not very often; only on the leaner days. But usually it was so much that I would have to carry it in a knitting bag, or a shopping bag, or something of that sort.

Senator FERGUSON. How often would you come to Washington?
Miss BENTLEY. Almost every 2 weeks.

Senator FERGUSON. Any times oftener than that?

Miss BENTLEY. A few times oftener. A few times not so often, during vacation periods, when people were out of the city.

Senator FERGUSON. Do you know of anyone who had a similar job to yours in carrying this information obtained out of our Government here to New York to give to Golos or anyone else?

Miss BENTLEY. I have had vague indications, Senator, but nothing that I could state definitely.

Senator FERGUSON. No personal knowledge?

Miss BENTLEY. No personal knowledge; second-hand knowledge.

Mr. ROGERS. Miss Bentley, were there different groups that you contacted here in Washington?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; some were groups, and some were individuals.

Mr. ROGERS. And in the case of groups, would one group know about the existence of another group?

Miss BENTLEY. Not if I could help it.

Mr. ROGERS. And how did it happen that there were some groups and some individuals who were not in groups? Can you explain that?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. The groups were Communist Party units that had been in Washington as groups, and had known each other; and therefore they continued as such. The individuals in general were people who came down about the time of the war, or just before, singly, and were turned over to me at that time.

Mr. ROGERS. And in that case you did not have them join a group, because you did not want them to get known as agents.

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct, yes.

Mr. ROGERS. And you knew at the time that you were doing this, that these were acts of disloyalty, did you?

Miss BENTLEY. I don't think I thought about it.

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Mr. ROGERS. Did you realize it was secret, or classified information?

Miss BENTLEY. Correct.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you ever get the actual papers out of Government that were marked "secret"?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, I did.

Senator FERGUSON. And did you ever get copies of papers?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you ever get the information that you would take down in shorthand?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you ever get secret information about the plans, as to how to make products?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; I did.

Senator FERGUSON. And did you obtain information on airplane manufacturing?

Miss BENTLEY. I did.

Senator FERGUSON. Allotments to the various nations, and so forth?

Miss BENTLEY. I did.

Senator FERGUSON. Do you remember specific information? Could you tell us about some specific information that you obtained?

Senator WHERRY. Before you get there, I would like to ask if the individuals whom you contacted knew other individuals. Or did they know each other, when you were coming down in the groups? Did they know each other?

Miss BENTLEY. No, I don't believe so, Senator; not unless they knew each other before they came to Washington.

Senator WHERRY. And did they know you?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; they knew me.

Senator WHERRY. And did they know the information they were giving you was for the purposes for which you were gathering it?

Miss BENTLEY. Some did; some didn't.

Senator WHERRY. What else could it be, then? Why would they do it? That is what I am getting at.

Miss BENTLEY. In some cases they believed the information was going to Mr. Earl Browder for his use in writing books. And in some cases in which it was not military, nor was it particularly restricted, they could very easily have believed that.

Senator WHERRY. But in the main, they were Communists, or sympathizers in the Government or close to the Government, where you could use them in units, or as individuals, and they knew you, and they knew the purposes for which you were gathering the information generally.

Miss BENTLEY. Correct. Although they have never said so, I believe so, Senator.

Senator WHERRY. Did they think you were gathering it for ghosts? Did they think you were gathering it for anyone else?

Miss BENTLEY. I just can't state of my own knowledge that they knew. I presume they must have.

Mr. ROGERS. Your title in the party was "courier"? That was what you were called?

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or they were Communists, or they were held in line by threats, or in some way. Am I correct in that?

Miss BENTLEY. They were not paid, Senator, and they were not held in line by threats, at least not by me, although I believe that some of the Russians do resort to threats.

Senator WHERRY. Then they must have been Communists, and must have had the same loyalty that you had.

Miss BENTLEY. They were a bunch of misguided idealists. They were doing it for something that they believed was right; yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you ever collect dues from these same people?

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, yes.

Senator FERGUSON. In other words, many of these people who were giving you the information paid you the dues at the same time?

Miss BENTLEY. From all of the Communist Party members, whenever I could, I collected dues and brought them literature.

They were dues-paying Communists; yes.

Senator FERGUSON. So you would bring them literature. And what would be the nature of the information you would bring them? Suppose you were to meet Joe Doakes on the street to pick up the information out of the War Production Board.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, would you just tell us what happened?

Would you call him?

Miss BENTLEY. Well, it would depend on the person and the situation he was in. If he was in a very secret spot, we would probably have a prearranged meeting. Otherwise, I would call him at home or at his office and ask him what time he was going to be free. Very often we had lunch or dinner together so that it would give us time to sit and talk.

Senator WHERRY. Did these individuals know that you were contracting other individuals?

Miss BENTLEY. I have never told them so, Senator. They might have suspected. I don't know.

Senator WHERRY. So you did it secretly, as you chose?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. When you would meet them, then, you would give them some information from headquarters?

Miss BENTLEY. I would bring them pamphlets on subjects in which they were particularly interested. For example, if a man was in the Latin American field, let's say, and Mr. Browder had just written a pamphlet on Latin America, I would bring that to him. Or if someone was working on China, and there was something on China, I would bring that pamphlet to him, plus the basic party literature, like the magazine, "The Communist," and so on.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you ever deliver "The Daily Worker" to any of them?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, I think I did to about two of them who weren't able to buy it down here. In general, they were able to buy it themselves.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, did some of them get the literature from you so that they would not have to disclose the fact that they were Communists?

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, definitely. That was the idea. Otherwise, they would have to go to the Washington Book Shop, which I understand was quite well known. And it would have endangered the whole set-up, you see.

Senator FERGUSON. In other words, the Washington Book Shop was known as a Communist-front organization.

Miss BENTLEY. I understand that it was, yes. That was my understanding of the situation.

Senator FERGUSON. And these people would not want to be seen going in there and buying.

Miss BENTLEY. Correct.

Senator FERGUSON. So you would bring the matter to their atten-

tion?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. And did that happen almost every 2 weeks?

That you brought down this information?

Miss BENTLEY. Well, it depended on when the literature was available. No. After all, The Communist only comes out every month, and other pamphlets are far less frequent. So I would say that it was every 2 months, possibly.

Senator FERGUSON. When you collected the dues, what did you do with the money?

Miss BENTLEY. At least during Golos' lifetime, I gave it to him. He took it down to party headquarters, and brought me back receipts for each.

Senator FERGUSON. How much would you collect from people?

Miss BENTLEY. Anywhere from \$5, \$10, \$15, \$20, depending.

Senator FERGUSON. Well, it depended upon the income of the person, did it not?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct, yes.

Senator FERGUSON. But you also have an unemployed, or a housewife membership.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. What did that run?

Miss BENTLEY. I think it started out at 10 cents a week, and then got to be a dollar a month.

Senator FERGUSON. But no matter whether a person was a housewife or unemployed, he was required to pay a certain amount weekly.

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, yes.

Senator FERGUSON. And if he skipped a few weeks, you would advise him and collect the money for those weeks.

Miss BENTLEY. That is right.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, after Mr. Golos died, what did you do for this information that you obtained and the money?

Miss BENTLEY. The money I took down to Mr. Earl Browder, and got receipts from him.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you have a conversation with Earl Browder about this?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, I told him that I had this dues money. I didn't know what person at headquarters to give it to, since Mr. Golos had never told me, and therefore I had brought it to him. He

Miss BENTLEY. Well, Mr. Browder, during Mr. Golos' lifetime, I understand, and then later with me, saw copies of all the nonmilitary information that I had, or saw the original before it was turned over. Senator FERGUSON. Well, did they entirely neglect the Hill in Washington?

Miss BENTLEY. The Hill?

Senator FERGUSON. Yes. Do you know what "the Hill" is? The Congress?

Miss BENTLEY. No.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you have any contact in Congress?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; we had a man who gave us what he called Capitol Hill gossip. I suppose that is what you would call it.

Senator FERGUSON. Gave you Capitol Hill gossip on the Congress?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. What was the nature of that information?

Miss BENTLEY. Well, it was quite varied. It ranged all the way from what committees were doing, and the politics of various members and their interparty and personal feuds, and so on; just anything he would pick up.

Senator FERGUSON. Anything that he could pick up?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, was that considered political?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; I would say that was political information; yes.

Senator FERGUSON. And whom did you deliver that to?

Miss BENTLEY. That went straight through with the rest of it, but of course Earl Browder especially was interested in that.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, did you collect any other kind of information? For instance, were they interested in what we were doing with China?

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, yes; particularly Browder was.

Senator FERGUSON. And what were you collecting on that question?

Miss BENTLEY. Whatever I could get from any source.

Senator FERGUSON. From what source?

Miss BENTLEY. Well, from whatever department was handling it, Senator FERGUSON. Well, will you tell us some department that was handling it?

Miss BENTLEY. Well, some of it came through the Treasury, and some of it came through the FEA, and some of it came out of the White House, I think.

Mr. ROGERS. Miss Bentley, after you received the information, did you normally look at it, or make copies of it yourself?

Miss BENTLEY. It all depended. Original documents went straight through. Copies that were legible went straight through. But when there were handwritten notes and poor typing, and so on, I simply re-did them for clarity's sake.

Mr. ROGERS. Will you relate some of the information that you remember, that you obtained? The types of information?

Miss BENTLEY. Types of information?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes.

Miss BENTLEY. Well, information on aircraft production—I don't know just what information you are interested in. Tell us about Mr. Rogers. You started to tell us about China.

You said that Earl Browder looked at the nonmilitary information. Who looked at the military information?

Miss BENTLEY. I suppose the Russians.

Senator WHERRY. That is what you mean when you say, "went straight through"?

Miss BENTLEY. That is right.

Senator WHERRY. And that is what you forwarded straight through to Russia?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator WHERRY. How would you forward that? Whom would you send it to?

Miss BENTLEY. Well, after Mr. Golos died I made another contact; I gave a Russian.

Senator FERGUSON. And you do not have that Russian's last name, do you?

Miss BENTLEY. No, I don't think anybody knows who he is.

Senator FERGUSON. You did know his first name?

Miss BENTLEY. No, I knew him under a pseudonym.

Senator FERGUSON. What was his name?

Miss BENTLEY. "Bill."

Senator FERGUSON. You just simply knew him under the name of "Bill"?

Miss BENTLEY. Correct.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you deliver the information to him and the money?

Miss BENTLEY. Not the money; no. There were two channels. The money went down to Communist Party headquarters. The information went through to "Bill."

Senator FERGUSON. Now, tell us something about this information that you got in relation to China? What was the question that the Russians were interested in there?

Miss BENTLEY. Well, they were interested, vitally interested, in a great deal of it; namely, I think, what the United States Government attitude was toward the various forces in China. They were very much interested, of course, in pushing the Eighth Route Army and all the Red guerrilla forces and in convincing the United States Government to support them and not the Chiang Kai-shek government. And they were very much interested in any moves, open or secret, that the United States Government was making to support Chiang Kai-shek.

Senator FERGUSON. In number, what were the most people that you met and received information from in Government in Washington?

Miss BENTLEY. You mean that I met personally, Senator?

Senator FERGUSON. Yes, that you met personally.

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, I should think not more than 20 that I met personally.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, there were some other units that were collecting information from other people, that you never contacted.

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. And some of that volume was so great that it was microfilmed. Is that correct?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, that is correct.

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, there must have been at least a good 20 or 30 more.

Senator FERGUSON. Twenty or 30 more. That would make around 50 people?

Miss BENTLEY. Roughly. I would have to sit down and count. Senator FERGUSON. In Washington. Do you know a department that was vital in our war effort that you did not collect material from?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. The Navy.

Senator FERGUSON. The Navy. Can you account for why you did not get it from the Navy?

Miss BENTLEY. No. I was wrong in saying we didn't. We did get a bit of Navy information that trickled through the OSS and trickled through the Treasury. But practically speaking, it was not very much.

Senator FERGUSON. In other words, the Navy had the best system to keep you from getting information.

Miss BENTLEY. No. The best one was the FBI. We got practically nothing out of them.

Senator FERGUSON. You got practically nothing out of the FBI.

Had you an agent in the Justice Department?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, but not in that section.

Senator FERGUSON. Not in the FBI. But you did have one actually in the Justice Department?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, we did.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you have a contact in the Navy?

Miss BENTLEY. No, we had no contact whatsoever in the Navy. It came through indirectly.

Senator FERGUSON. Senator Ives?

Senator Ives. Miss Bentley, I would like to ask you a question which is perhaps not exactly in line with what we are considering now, and yet which is decidedly in line with the over-all matter before us.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes?

Senator Ives. You were doing what was important work in obtaining the information which you are indicating to us now. You were one of the chief go-betweens in this whole, I might say, espionage undertaking, because that is what it amounts to.

Are you the only one that was performing that type of work which you were performing?

Miss BENTLEY. Definitely not.

Senator Ives. How many others were there, to your knowledge, that were doing the same kind of work that you were doing; making these contacts with these people in Washington?

Miss BENTLEY. I wish I knew, but I don't know.

Senator Ives. You have no idea?

Miss BENTLEY. No, I have an idea that there were at least two more, but how many more than that I don't know.

Senator Ives. Are they still operating?

Miss BENTLEY. I don't know. I only felt over them quite by accident. And inasmuch as the policy of these rings is not to let us people know what the others are doing, it is extremely difficult to find out those things.

What is the last day you can recall that you actually obtained information from these sources in Washington?

Miss BENTLEY. The latter part of December 1944.

Senator FERGUSON. The latter part of December 1944?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Will you tell us just what happened at that time?

Miss BENTLEY. At that time I was forced by the Russians to turn what people I had left at that time over to other contacts, Russians.

Senator FERGUSON. Well, were you "put on ice" at that time?

Miss BENTLEY. That is what they call it, yes.

Senator FERGUSON. They call it "putting you on ice"?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. Will you tell us now what is meant in the Communist Party, or in communism, by "putting a person on ice"?

Miss BENTLEY. They told me that as a result of the fact that Mr. Golos had been quite widely known as a Communist, and that the whole set-up of his was full of holes, and they were afraid of leaks, I might be what they called "quite hot," and therefore, I should turn my contacts over to them, and then stay out of thing for 6 months or a year, and then they would set me up with another group.

Senator FERGUSON. In the meantime, of course, Golos had died.

Miss BENTLEY. Golos died in November 1943, the end of November.

Senator FERGUSON. So you had gone a little better than a year, and they got a little suspicious, did they, and thought that you ought to "go on ice"?

Miss BENTLEY. I rather suspect they did become suspicious of me, although I don't know for sure.

Senator FERGUSON. And were you loyal to them up until November 1944, the latter part of November?

Miss BENTLEY. If you mean outwardly going along with them, yes.

I did, yes. Senator FERGUSON. You were outwardly going along. And did they at any time offer you money?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. That is when I first started getting suspicious of the whole set-up. It was in the spring of '44.

Senator FERGUSON. They thought you were becoming mercenary? Miss BENTLEY. Oh, I had gone into this because I thought it was an idealistic program for making a better world. And I didn't expect anybody to offer me money or presents for doing something that obviously was my duty. And yet, in March or April, when I bumped into the real Russians, so to speak—

Senator FERGUSON. When you are talking about the "real Russians," you mean those that were here from Russia?

Miss BENTLEY. I think they had just come over from Russia. They sounded like that.

Senator McCLELLAN. That was after Golos' death?

Miss BENTLEY. That was after his death. They were extremely cynical about Americans. They behaved somewhat like cheap gangsters and tried to offer me a fur coat, and an air-conditioning machine,

That is what tipped me off that there was something very odd about what I thought was an idealistic movement. They also wanted me to start giving money to my contacts, which I refused.

Mr. ROGERS. Did they make any suggestion that you might go to Russia and work?

Miss BENTLEY. Later on, in 1945, in about March, I believe it was, when I think they probably thought that I was perhaps shipping because I had made it clear that I didn't like this work and had been trying to squirm out, they did suggest that I might go to Russia under cover and receive a course of training over there.

Mr. ROGERS. What did you think of that suggestion?

Miss BENTLEY. I didn't think very much of it.

Mr. ROGERS. In other words, that was on the things that frightened you somewhat, the idea that they had that in mind.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, it did. It frightened me considerably.

Mr. ROGERS. Did you know anybody else who had gone to Russia at their suggestion? Any other agents?

Miss BENTLEY. No, but I hadn't known any other agents, really, you see.

Senator FERGUSON. Had you ever received any threats of any kind? Miss BENTLEY. The only thing that could be construed as one was when I was talking with the contact I had at that time, a Russian, and I had told him that Mr. Golos had mentioned to me about people getting out of this set-up. And he looked at me very cynically, and said, "Nobody ever leaves this. Nobody ever leaves the service," were the exact words.

Senator FERGUSON. You do not quit.

Senator O'CONNOR. Miss Bentley, you have said, in response to a question, that there were approximately 20 persons in the Government service with whom you were having contacts, and that you knew of about 20 more.

Miss BENTLEY. I would say so; yes, sir.

Senator O'CONNOR. Had you, as a result of your conversations with fellow Communists, received any specific information as to the extent, the total extent of infiltration into the Government departments, and what the grand total might be?

Miss BENTLEY. Very little. The people I knew in Government would mention friends of theirs that they either knew were Communists, thought were Communists, or thought were close to being Communists. But they were all people in positions which would not have been useful for me, and therefore I didn't inquire any further.

Senator O'CONNOR. Did you get the idea that the total number was considerable, or otherwise?

Miss BENTLEY. I would say that quite a few of them came in during the war years; yes.

Senator O'CONNOR. Now, you have mentioned that there were contacts that you had in virtually every department of the Government, with the possible exception of the Navy, as you have described.

Miss BENTLEY. Either contacts in the department, or else the information from that department went into another department, where I had a contact.

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Senator O'Connor. And the Army.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator O'Connor. And WPB.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator O'Connor. What other departments specifically did you have contacts in, and were to get information out of?

Miss BENTLEY. Treasury, War Manpower Commission, OSS, CIAA.

Senator O'Connor. You have also mentioned that there were some persons, or there was one person at any rate, who was attempting to help people appointed to positions in Government departments, or attempting to procure positions for them.

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator O'Connor. Was that individual a member of the administration, or was he an employee, or an official of any governmental department?

Miss BENTLEY. He was a member of the administration; yes. Senator O'Connor. And I am attempting to distinguish as to whether he was an official in one of the departments, or not.

Senator Ferguson. Would you tell the Senator what department he is in? You do not have to give his name.

Miss BENTLEY. I don't know what department you would call it Senator.

Senator Ferguson. Where did he work?

Miss BENTLEY. He worked around the White House.

Senator O'Connor. And had you contacts with him?

Miss BENTLEY. Not personally; no. Senator O'Connor. Did you see any data that had any bearing on the matter of whether he was friendly to the Communist cause and was giving assistance in the procuring of positions?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; I did.

Senator O'Connor. What was the nature of the data that you saw? Miss BENTLEY. It was not written data. It was oral data which he had given to an in-between contact and which came to me.

Senator O'Connor. And it had to do with the procurement of offices or the protection of information?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; it was definitely information of value. And he also had helped put people in strategic jobs; yes.

Senator O'Connor. People with subversive tendencies?

Miss BENTLEY. Definitely. Senator O'Connor. Without mentioning the name, now, which may or may not be advisable at this time, is that person still living, to your knowledge?

Miss BENTLEY. I think so. I haven't heard of him dying. I don't know.

Senator O'Connor. Do you know of his whereabouts now? Miss BENTLEY. No; I don't.

Senator O'Connor. Have you given the information concerning him to the committee or to Mr. Rogers, or anyone?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

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Miss BENTLEY. You mean the Soviet code?

Mr. ROGERS. Yes.

Senator Ferguson. Can you tell us about the code? Miss BENTLEY. Yes. He did pass on the information that the American Government was just about to break the Soviet code.

Senator Ferguson. What happened then?

Miss BENTLEY. I relayed that to the Russians. They wanted to know which code; which I couldn't, obviously, tell them, since no one had told me, and they were very excited about it.

Senator O'Connor. Where was he situated when that development came?

Miss BENTLEY. I don't know how to describe where he was situated. Mr. ROGERS. Where was he employed?

Senator Ferguson. What department was he in?

Miss BENTLEY. In the administration.

Senator Ferguson. Was he in the White House, or somewhere else?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; in the White House. Senator Ferguson. The man who worked in the White House had given this information to your contact about the breaking of the Russian code?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator Ferguson. And then you conveyed that information to Russia, and you heard back on that, that they were greatly excited about it?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator Ferguson. Wanting to know what code? Did you try to find out what code?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; but nobody seemed to know. Your contact could not give you the name of the code?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Mr. ROGERS. What year was that?

Miss BENTLEY. In 1944.

Senator Ferguson. Did you ever get word as to whether or not, by virtue of that, Russia was changing some of her codes?

Miss BENTLEY. No; because Russian contacts never confided such things to their agents. I wouldn't have expected to hear that.

Senator Ferguson. But you did get word that they were greatly excited and wanted to know what code. And you came and contacted your source here.

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator Ferguson. And tried to contact the White House again to get the name. And you could not get the code.

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator TWE. I was going to make inquiry of Miss Bentley whether any other Russian agents were sent in here at the time this information was given out.

Miss BENTLEY. I am afraid that is something that I would not know. Because it is not one of the things that would be confided to me.

Senator TWE. But you came back and spent considerable time in the attempt to secure more information from the White House source? Miss BENTLEY. I came back and asked the only contact who would And I presume that he spent considerable

Senator WHEAT. May I ask this, please: Why would that person working in the White House be interested in giving you that information? Was he a Communist?

Miss BENTLEY. No; he wasn't a party member, at least at that time. And as a matter of fact, I discussed this whole matter with the contact I had. And we were puzzled. We couldn't figure out exactly what his motives were.

Senator WHEAT. Well, we were at war in 1944.

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator WHEAT. I am just a little bit confused. I do not want to press the witness at all, because I appreciate the testimony she is giving. But it seems to me that that would be beyond being idealistic, to give that kind of information.

Miss BENTLEY. Well, as far as an outsider or non-Communist is concerned, I can't tell you how he felt. But as far as the Communists are concerned, they felt very strongly that we were allies with Russia; that Russia was bearing the brunt of the war; that she must have every assistance, because the people from within the Government, from what they had been able to dig up, were not giving her things that we should give her, things that we were giving to Britain and not to her. And they felt, I believe, the same way the people in that Canadian espionage case felt; that it was their duty, actually, to get this stuff to Russia. Because she was hard-pressed and weakening, and someone must help her.

Senator WHEAT. As Communists?

Miss BENTLEY. As Communists. But they did not feel a sense of being agents of Russia. They thought of Russia as a country with a Communist government, and therefore as Communists they had to support her.

Senator Ives. Miss Bentley, did you at any time yourself feel a sense of disloyalty, where your relationship to our own country is concerned?

Miss BENTLEY. No; I did not.

Senator Ives. You felt that you were doing that which was wholly proper, in the light of the conditions with which we as a Nation and Russia as a nation were then faced.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator Ferguson. Is there something about loyalty to one's country, when it comes to loyalty to communism?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; I would say so definitely, Senator.

Senator Ferguson. What is that?

Miss BENTLEY. It is a loyalty to the international Communist movement. But it is tied up with the fact also that you must work to make your own country communistic. You feel that is the best possible government for your own country.

Senator Ferguson. So if disloyalty to your own Government aids it in becoming communistic, then that would be one of the principles you would follow?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct; yes.

Senator Ferguson. And if you feel at any time that being disloyal

underground and fought back, you are justified in exactly the same tactics, because it is an oppressive government.

Senator Ferguson. So first the allegiance is to communism?

Miss BENTLEY. Correct.

Senator Ferguson. And then you can have a minor allegiance to your own Government providing it is to be overthrown and made communistic.

Miss BENTLEY. I would say so; although none of us were ever told we were going to get together and overthrow it. I think we all believed we were going to do it by democratic means.

Senator Ferguson. You thought you were going to do it by democratic means.

Miss BENTLEY. I think so.

Senator Wheat. Yes; but here is a man who warns about the breaking of the code. That to me is a tremendous thing. It seems to me that that man in the White House must have been an avowed Communist, or there must have been a very strong idealistic appeal or else there was some other reason.

I cannot understand, otherwise, why somebody who was so close to our Government would do that, in time of war, unless he were an avowed Communist.

Miss BENTLEY. That I don't know. And no one who knew him understood his motives. I mean I am as much in the dark as you are Senator Ferguson. Now, did you get any information out of WPB?

Miss BENTLEY. I did.

Senator Ferguson. Who was your source? I am going to ask you for a name there.

Senator Hoey. Mr. Chairman, before you begin that, might I ask just a few questions?

Senator Ferguson. Certainly, Senator.

Senator Hoey. Miss Bentley, did you have contact with people outside of Washington, who would come here and meet you at different times?

Miss BENTLEY. No. The people I met in Washington were people who worked in Washington. I met Washingtonians outside of Washington, but not the other way around.

Senator Hoey. Did you meet any of them in New York?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. Often our contacts came up on business or on vacations. And while there, I would meet them; yes.

Senator Hoey. Do you recall meeting anybody from North Carolina in that connection?

Miss BENTLEY. Senator Ferguson, what shall I say to that?

Senator Ferguson. You can answer the Senator on that.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, I do, Senator.

Senator Ferguson. Senator, do you want to put the name in the record?

Senator Hoey. Yes.

Miss BENTLEY. Mary Watkins Price.

Senator Hoey. Where did you meet her?

Miss BENTLEY. I met her in a Schrafft's restaurant on Fifth Ave-

Senator HOEY. At that time was she a member of the Communist Party?

Miss BENTLEY. I was introduced to her as such, yes.

Senator HOEY. Did you meet her on other occasions?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; I saw her quite frequently after that.

Senator HOEY. Have you seen her frequently in the times since then?

Miss BENTLEY. I didn't quite hear you.

Senator HOEY. Have you seen her on other occasions, from that time up until 1945?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; up until about the spring, I guess, of 1945.

Senator HOEY. Did she belong to any organization in New York which you belonged?

Miss BENTLEY. She was a charter member of the UOPW.A.

Senator HOEY. Was that a Communist organization, or union?

Miss BENTLEY. Well, that is hard to answer. I understand from what I have been reading in the papers that it is fairly left wing.

Senator HOEY. Do you know what name she joined that organization under?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; Mary Watkins, she told me.

Senator HOEY. She told you she joined as Mary Watkins?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator HOEY. What was the purpose of her joining an organization like that and not giving the full name?

Miss BENTLEY. I would suppose it would be to keep her identity a secret.

Senator HOEY. Did Miss Price confer with you at various times?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator HOEY. Did she furnish you any information?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator HOEY. What was the character of the information that furnished you?

Miss BENTLEY. Whatever information she was able to get from her boss' files.

Senator HOEY. Where was she working at that time?

Miss BENTLEY. She was secretary to Walter Lippmann.

Senator HOEY. She was a secretary to Walter Lippmann?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator HOEY. Do you know whether Mr. Lippmann knew anything about her Communist connections?

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, I wouldn't think so. He probably wouldn't have kept her.

Senator HOEY. How long was she his secretary?

Miss BENTLEY. I don't know exactly. It may have been a few months before I made her acquaintance. And she left his employ, I believe, sometime in May 1943.

Senator HOEY. For what period of time did she furnish you information that she thought would be valuable to the Communists?

Miss BENTLEY. From the first time I met her, until she left Mr. Lippmann's employ. And after that, she just wasn't in a position to give any information.

Senator FERGUSON. Of course that merely implies that we may have

Senator FERGUSON. And you do not wish to convey any idea that Walter Lippmann knew anything about this.

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, goodness, no.

Senator FERGUSON. In fact, you know that he did not, do you not?

Miss BENTLEY. I have no way of knowing, but the way she proceeded, in all secrecy, would indicate that she didn't want him to know, and that he certainly didn't know, probably.

Senator FERGUSON. Everything that she did indicated to you that she was keeping it a dark, deep secret from him?

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, definitely.

Senator FERGUSON. That she was getting this secretly, and delivering it to you?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator HOEY. What was the character or nature of this information?

Miss BENTLEY. Of all sorts. Mr. Lippmann had quite a number of friends in the War Department and other Government agencies, and he had a great deal of information on our relations with Britain, and what we would do in the future. If so, that was very interesting to Mr. Golos.

Senator FERGUSON. If he had background information that was known as semi-secret, or something, and she knew about it, she would give it to you.

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct. Originally, when I came down, we went through his files while he was on vacation, or rather she did, and we spent the whole week end, the two of us, typing continuously, making copies of some of these things. Then she was current and up-to-date, and from then on—

Senator FERGUSON. So you know it was secret, because you did it on vacation, when he was out of town.

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator HOEY. Do you know what organization she was connected with?

Miss BENTLEY. As I understand it, she is down in Greensboro, N. C., or was, with the Southern Conference for Human Rights.

Senator HOEY. Human Welfare?

Miss BENTLEY. Human Welfare. I am sorry.

Senator HOEY. Do you know what organization she is with right now?

Miss BENTLEY. I believe—no, I am not quite sure about that.

Senator HOEY. You did not know that she was in charge of Wallace's party in North Carolina? She is now the head of the Wallace party in North Carolina.

Senator FERGUSON. Were you in Mr. Lippmann's office during that period?

Miss BENTLEY. No. I was in Mary's house on Olive Avenue, and she would bring the information over there.

Senator FERGUSON. And she told you that he was on vacation, and that you could get up to date?

Miss BENTLEY. He was either on vacation or away on business, but he was certainly out of the office at that point, Senator.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, I asked you your source in WPB. Did you have a source?

Miss BENTLEY. I had several.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you have a man by the name of Remington in WPB?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, I did.

Senator FERGUSON. What is his first name?

Miss BENTLEY. William.

Senator FERGUSON. Where did he live?

Miss BENTLEY. He lived in Virginia; as I recall from what he told me some place between Alexandria and Fairfax, right along in there.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you ever meet his wife?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, I did.

Senator FERGUSON. Do you know her name?

Miss BENTLEY. Not her real name, but her nickname. We called her "Bing."

Senator FERGUSON. And did you ever collect any money from Mr. Remington?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, I collected his Communist Party dues. I had a bit of difficulty getting them from him.

Senator FERGUSON. Start at the beginning, please.

Mr. ROGERS. Will you tell us how you happened to meet him the first time?

Miss BENTLEY. I was introduced to him by Jacob Golos, I believe, in the early spring of 1942.

Mr. ROGERS. Do you remember where that was?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, in a Schrafft's restaurant on Fourth Avenue.

Senator FERGUSON. In what city?

Miss BENTLEY. New York City.

Mr. ROGERS. Before you met him, did you have a conversation with Mr. Golos about the meeting?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, Mr. Golos told me that a friend of his, Mr. Joseph North, one of the editors of the New Masses, who was always on the lookout for information and agents for Mr. Golos, was a friend of Bill's, and that he had met Bill on a trip up from Washington, and had decided that he might be good material for us. Therefore, Mr. North introduced Mr. Remington to Mr. Golos.

Mr. ROGERS. And then you met?

Miss BENTLEY. A few days later—I don't know whether it was 1 or 2 or 3 days later—I met Mr. Remington and his wife with Mr. Golos and Mr. Rogers. When it was suggested to you that he was "good material," did that mean that he might secure good material for you?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. That he was at least in a good spot or headed for a good spot, where he could find good information.

Senator FERGUSON. Where did he work?

Miss BENTLEY. When I first met him, I think he was between jobs. That was my information.

Senator FERGUSON. He was between jobs when you met him?

Miss BENTLEY. I think he was, because I wasn't able to see him in Washington until a month or two after I had first met him.

Mr. ROGERS. And then you met him, in Schrafft's, in New York.

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Mr. ROGERS. Is that at Thirty-first or Thirty-second? It is around

Miss BENTLEY. Is it Thirty-first or Thirty-second? It is around the corner from where the New Masses used to be.

Mr. ROGERS. Park Avenue, or Fourth Avenue?

Miss BENTLEY. I think it is Fourth.

Mr. ROGERS. Who was present at that meeting?

Miss BENTLEY. Mr. Golos, myself, and the two Remingtons.

Mr. ROGERS. Mr. and Mrs. Remington?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Mr. ROGERS. And you had a conversation there about your contact with him.

Miss BENTLEY. Mr. Golos talked to Mr. Remington and I talked to Mrs. Remington. I don't know too much of what Mr. Golos said.

Mr. ROGERS. How were you introduced to Mr. Remington?

Miss BENTLEY. I think that Mr. Golos said, "Bill, this is Helen," or "Helen, this is Bill Remington." I have forgotten exactly how he phrased it.

Mr. ROGERS. Did he ever use your last name?

Miss BENTLEY. No.

Mr. ROGERS. So Remington knew you as "Helen."

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, and he knew Mr. Golos as "John."

Mr. ROGERS. That was his pseudonym?

Miss BENTLEY. That was his pseudonym for that particular group.

Senator FERGUSON. His pseudonym for that particular group.

Senator FERGUSON. You do both use "comrade" in the underground?

Miss BENTLEY. I have never known it to be used in the underground; no.

Mr. ROGERS. Now, after that meeting in Schrafft's, arrangements were made that he would turn over information to you that was helpful to the Communists?

Miss BENTLEY. Arrangements were made that I would drop in to see him when I came to Washington. I think it was a month or so after that before I finally got in touch with him.

Senator FERGUSON. Tell us exactly what happened when you got to Washington? As I understand it, you do not know of the conversations between Golos and Remington as to the actual delivery of material.

Miss BENTLEY. No.

Senator FERGUSON. But we might be helped if you would tell us what you do know. When you came to Washington, what happened?

Miss BENTLEY. When I came to Washington, I began discussing with him where he was employed, the type of position he had, not in too great detail as far as titles are concerned, but as far as availability of material is concerned.

Mr. ROGERS. What did he tell you?

Senator FERGUSON. Go ahead and tell us.

Miss BENTLEY. At first he was not in a spot which was of too much help to us. But later he got into a part of the War Production Board where he was dealing with aircraft-production figures. I don't know

of the WPB.

When did you discover, Miss Bentley, that Mr. Remington was a Communist? Immediately upon your introduction, or subsequently?

Miss BENTLEY. Mr. Colos told me that he was a Communist before ever I met him.

Senator IVEA. Do you know whether he had a Communist card of any kind, or any identification as such?

Miss BENTLEY. I rather doubt it because underground people were not supposed to carry cards around, or keep them, and I rather suspect he left it at headquarters or Mr. North had it.

Senator IVEA. You say he paid you dues?

Miss BENTLEY. He did.

Senator IVEA. When did he begin doing that? How soon after your introduction?

Miss BENTLEY. I imagine it was almost immediately, if he had the money. I can't recall off hand.

Senator IVEA. Have you any recollection as to how many times he paid you? Do you recall how many occasions there were when he paid you?

Miss BENTLEY. No. He paid me very irregularly. He let his dues pile up for a while, and then he would pay me.

Senator IVEA. Have you any recollection as to how much he paid you in the aggregate, as to money?

Miss BENTLEY. No. With all the people I took care of, I couldn't remember how much one person paid.

Senator IVEA. But he paid you over a period of time, I take it.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, he did.

Senator IVEA. How long a period of time?

Miss BENTLEY. During the period I knew him, which was almost, I guess, 2 years.

Senator O'CONOR. Right in that connection, if I may, Mr. Chair-

man, were any other members of his family members of the Communist Party, to your knowledge?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; his wife.

Senator O'CONOR. How do you know?

Miss BENTLEY. Because he was paying dues for her too.

Senator O'CONOR. Do you know whether or not she had a card and carried it?

Miss BENTLEY. No, I don't. You just didn't ask people if they had cards.

Senator O'CONOR. Did you yourself ever have any conversation with Mrs. Remington concerning Communist affiliation?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, I can remember bringing literature one time when she was there, Communist literature, and talking over with her whether that was what she wanted, and so on.

Senator O'CONOR. And what was her reply?

Miss BENTLEY. I think she liked some of what I had brought, but she asked for other types that I hadn't brought. I am sure she was present one time when we were discussing dues, and Bill said they were sort of hard up at that time, and it was going to be very hard

Miss BENTLEY. No, because you do not sit down and discuss things like that.

Senator O'CONOR. But in your conversation with Mr. Remington, on how many occasions did you procure confidential information from him, if at all?

Miss BENTLEY. I think that it probably might have been 10 or 15 or 20, I can't tell you exactly.

Senator O'CONOR. And in what form did you receive it?

Miss BENTLEY. Most of it was little scraps of paper, on which he had jotted down figures.

Senator O'CONOR. What was the nature of the information?

Miss BENTLEY. I should say that it was of several natures. One was information on internal policies within the WPB, as to what WPB was going to allocate to Russia, and information on ranking people, like William Batt, who were in a position to help Russia get more than she was getting, and information on aircraft production.

Senator O'CONOR. What, if any, knowledge did he have as to what the purpose was of your getting the information?

Miss BENTLEY. We never discussed it.

Senator O'CONOR. Was there any mention at all of the fact that the data and information that you were getting was going to anyone else, or to any other group?

Miss BENTLEY. I believe that in common with almost everyone else, he was told that this was for Browder.

Senator O'CONOR. Earl Browder?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, the first time you met Remington in Washington, where did you meet him?

Senator WHELAN. Yes; where did you meet him?

Miss BENTLEY. I have met so many people so many places, that I can't tell you where I met him the first time.

Senator FERGUSON. When you came to Washington, were you always conscious that somebody might be following you?

Miss BENTLEY. I certainly was.

Senator FERGUSON. Well, how did you avoid being detected or followed, so that when you would meet a man like Remington, or Mary Price, whose name has been used, you would be able to avoid that?

Miss BENTLEY. I always allowed myself a good half hour before an appointment, to go running in and out of department stores and running in and out of places with two entrances, and into deserted streets, where you can see what is going on, to be sure there was no one behind me.

Senator FERGUSON. And what about when you took a taxicab?

Miss BENTLEY. When you took a taxicab, you got out of it a block or two before your destination, waited until the taxicab turned around and went some place else, and then proceeded on foot.

Mr. ROGERS. Where did you normally meet Remington?

Miss BENTLEY. In the very beginning I used to meet him in front of that Whelan's across from the Willard.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, you must have had some conversation with him about delivery of material, because you did not get that up

Miss BENTLEY. Certainly. I talked to him about what he had in the way of information and asked that he bring it to me.

Senator FERGUSON. Then there was a conversation, a direct conversation, about delivery of material.

Now, did you advise him that you wanted?

Miss BENTLEY. He was already advised, I understand, by Mr. Colos.

Senator FERGUSON. But he understood what you were wanting?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. And did he bring you what was known as secret information?

Miss BENTLEY. From what he said, that information was certainly

it. Senator FERGUSON. Have you any particular thing that you can remember, like a formula?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. One thing that he brought was a formula that he had found information on for making synthetic rubber from garbage.

Senator FERGUSON. Will you tell us about that?

Miss BENTLEY. I am afraid I can't remember the details. It was quite a complicated thing.

Mr. ROGERS. Not the formula, but the information.

Senator FERGUSON. The information, and how he gave it to you, and how you took it down, and what you did with it.

Miss BENTLEY. Well, in common with all the aircraft figures that he brought, he informed me that he could not bring out original things, because he might be detected, and that he had carefully taken down these little formulas and figures on scraps of paper, because they were easier to put in his pocket, you see, and no one would suspect it. And he was very nervous, very jittery, and obviously scared to death that anybody would find out he was doing this.

Senator FERGUSON. And you took these papers, on which there was a formula for making synthetic rubber—or that was supposed to make synthetic rubber—out of garbage?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. What did you do with that material?

Miss BENTLEY. That material I took back and retyped, took it to New York, and passed it on to the Russians.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you ever deliver to him any communistic literature?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; I did. Sometimes he didn't care to take it, in the summer, when he had no overcoat to hide it in. But I remember that in the winter he would stick it in his overcoat if he was going back to the office.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, will you name the places where you met Remington?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. I met him at the Whelan's drug store I have mentioned. I met him at Pennsylvania and Fourth, or at Constitution and Fourth, in front of—the Mellon Museum, you call it? That art gallery there.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you ever meet him in the gallery? Or did you meet him outside?

Mr. ROGERS. When you came to Washington, how would you get in touch with him?

Miss BENTLEY. Usually I called Bill at his office.

Mr. ROGERS. And how would you identify yourself?

Miss BENTLEY. As "Helen."

Mr. ROGERS. You would just say, "Helen"?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; "This is Helen."

Mr. ROGERS. And then you would make arrangements to meet?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator THYE. Did you ever go by the name of Helen Johnson?

Miss BENTLEY. Not that I recall—

Senator THYE. Did you ever use the name "Johnson"?

Miss BENTLEY. I have a vague recollection that one of the contacts I met introduced me by that name.

Senator FERGUSON. In other words, to avoid giving your identity?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. Now that you mention it, I am wondering if that wasn't the name she used. But I am not sure.

Senator FERGUSON. Was Remington present?

Miss BENTLEY. No. This had nothing to do with Remington.

Senator THYE. Did you ever call Mr. Remington and say, "This is Miss Johnson—Helen Johnson"?

Miss BENTLEY. I might very well have, because when I called people up and couldn't say "Helen," I would think up a last name on the spur of the moment, and I have used—I don't know how many of them.

Senator THYE. Did you ever meet Mr. Remington's mother-in-law?

Miss BENTLEY. Not that I recall, no. I don't think that I met any of his family.

Senator THYE. Did you know anything of her?

Miss BENTLEY. His mother-in-law? You mean his wife's mother?

Senator THYE. Yes.

Miss BENTLEY. I don't think so; no.

Senator McCLELLAN. Mrs. Moos was her name.

Miss BENTLEY. No. You see, I couldn't exactly say, when the secretary answered, "This is Helen calling"; so on the spur of the moment I thought up any name at all, stressing the "Helen," knowing that would convey itself.

Mr. ROGERS. Did you always use the same pseudonym with contacts in Washington.

Miss BENTLEY. No; there was one down there that called me "Joan."

Mr. ROGERS. What would be the reason for that?

Miss BENTLEY. Well, there were too many people in one particular office that were in the same room. And if I wanted to call up, it would have given away the name to the other one. That is why I shifted.

Senator FERGUSON. In other words, if you had two contacts in one place, you used two names.

Miss BENTLEY. In that case I did, because they sat in the same room, as I understood it, and that was very embarrassing.

Senator FERGUSON. And you did not even want the other one to know that you were contacting someone else in that room?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. It was so secret that you would have two

of them, while neither knew that the other was giving information?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, did you have any other places that you met Mr. Remington?

Miss BENTLEY. I met him often, on Fourth Street by the tennis courts. And then there is a place by those tennis courts where there are trees, and we sat under those trees, where there is a sort of a park effect there. I don't know the name of the place. It is right beyond the tennis courts.

Senator IVES. Did you ever meet him inside the WPB?

Miss BENTLEY. No. I never got there.

Senator FERGUSON. Did you stay away from the agencies themselves?

Miss BENTLEY. I certainly did.

Senator FERGUSON. The buildings?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator FERGUSON. You never went into any of the buildings, did you?

Miss BENTLEY. No; only when I went in on business for my firm in Washington, but nothing to do with this.

Senator FERGUSON. Well, where was that located—that building that your firm had an office in?

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, my firm was in New York. But I did have to come down and go to the BEW and the Lend-Lease and the Department of Commerce, and so on, on business for my firm.

Senator FERGUSON. Oh, and you would then go in. What name would you use there?

Miss BENTLEY. I would use my own name. I was on business for my firm—legitimate business—and I used my own name.

Mr. ROGERS. Miss Bentley—just to be sure we are talking about the same person that is now presently employed by the Department of Commerce—when you refer to "William Remington," you refer to the man you saw in my office this morning?

Miss BENTLEY. The man I saw and shook hands with in the office; yes.

Senator FERGUSON. So you know that that is the same man? The William Remington that you were talking about getting this information from?

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, yes, sir.

Senator FERGUSON. Now, do you think that you have given to this committee all of the information concerning the material that you obtained from Remington?

Miss BENTLEY. I think I have pretty much covered it, Senator; yes.

Senator O'CONNOR. Senator, may I ask a question right there?

Miss Bentley, you stated that at one time in your discussions with Mr. Remington he was "between jobs" and that later he did become associated with a particular post at WPB. To your knowledge, did he change positions after that?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. He didn't, I believe, move out of the WPB, but he did get into a portion of the WPB, and I don't know what the technical name is, but it was a sort of a reviewing board.

Senator O'CONNOR. Now, do you know the circumstances under

Miss BENTLEY. From what he said to me, I understand that he did ask to be changed there.

Senator O'CONNOR. I see.

Miss BENTLEY. From what he said to me; yes.

Senator O'CONNOR. And was the position to which he went one from which he could get confidential information?

Miss BENTLEY. I suppose it was confidential information, Senator, but it was of absolutely no use to us.

Senator O'CONNOR. I see. Did he impart any of the information to you, from which you concluded that it was not of value?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; he did. Actually, what his job was—when people applied to the WPB, let's say, for brass or buttons, the allocations committee—I guess it was—went over it and either accepted it or rejected it. The rejects might come back again for a review. And he was on the committee, I understand, that reviewed these reappraisals for allocations of materials; which was, of course, of no help to us—to know whether X got material for a typewriter, or Y got material for brass buttons, you see.

Senator O'CONNOR. I see.

Now, Miss Bentley, in response to a previous question, you said that your coworkers and those higher up in the Communist Party were interested in the attitude of United States officials and Members of Congress in respect to certain of the foreign countries.

Miss BENTLEY. Certainly.

Senator O'CONNOR. You mentioned China specifically. Were they interested in any other countries? And if so, what?

Miss BENTLEY. That interest shifted, depending upon the moment. For example, there was a period when the war was nearing a close, when the Balkans became a place that Russia was terrifically interested in. There was a time when France was interesting. It shifted, very clearly, with her interests of the moment.

Senator O'CONNOR. I see. Well, my point is whether you received any instructions to look for and to attempt to secure information bearing upon that particular subject.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; I did. First Mr. Golos and then I were given a long list of things to ask for, names that they wanted information on, as to people working in Washington, subjects they were interested in, particular data they wanted.

Senator O'CONNOR. From whom did you receive the instructions?

Miss BENTLEY. I received those instructions first from Mr. Golos, Senator O'CONNOR. And after Mr. Golos' death, from whom?

Miss BENTLEY. First from "Bill," and then from "Jack."

Senator O'CONNOR. Now, have you any knowledge of the connections of "Bill" and "Jack" with the Russian Government, or any of its accredited agencies here or elsewhere?

Miss BENTLEY. Well, they most certainly were connected somewhere with it, but I don't think they have ever been identified as to their exact connection.

Senator O'CONNOR. Have you ever had any contact, direct or indirect, with the Russian Embassy?

Miss BENTLEY. No.

Senator O'CONNOR. Or anybody who worked in the Embassy?

Senator Ferguson. Well, would he not be connected with the Embassy—the first secretary?

Miss Bentley. I was thinking of him as "Al." One contact that I had toward the end, who had been called in sort of on special business, was a gentleman I knew only as "Al." But I understand that later on he was—I identified a picture of him, and the authorities told me that he was the first secretary of the Russian Embassy.

Senator O'Connor. What was the nature of the information that you supplied him?

Miss Bentley. I didn't. It was simply policy.

Senator O'Connor. I see.

Miss Bentley. He had come in to try to settle what my future destiny would be.

Senator Ferguson. He is the one who really "put you on ice"?

Miss Bentley. Yes; he is the one who "put me on ice."

Just once I gave him some information, because he was handy and no one else was.

Senator O'Connor. Was he the one who told you it might be to your best interests to suspend for possibly 6 months?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Senator Ferguson. Did you ever collect any money from any of these people, in envelopes? Did you ever collect any money?

Miss Bentley. I believe it was money, yes. During Mr. Golos' lifetime, due, I think, to the fact that his heart was poor and he felt that he was a dying man, he made rather intermittent arrangements for me to meet a Russian contact, and either pass through things to them, or receive things from them.

Well, it was a sort of "on-again-off-again" affair. I didn't see them too frequently. There were about three of them, I guess, in all.

Senator Ferguson. Did you know their names?

Miss Bentley. Yes; but they were also pseudonyms. Only one of them has been identified.

Senator Ferguson. Was there money in these envelopes that passed between these people?

Miss Bentley. One or two times they passed through what felt to me like money, to go to Mr. Golos; yes. I imagine it was for his expenses.

Mr. Rogers. Were there occasions, after you had delivered information to Golos, when he would report back to you that he wanted other information like that, or a different kind of information?

Miss Bentley. Oh, yes. And after him, the Russians would tell me whether they liked something, or didn't like it, and whether they wanted more on the subject.

Mr. Rogers. And then you notified your contact, advising him to get that particular kind of information?

Miss Bentley. Yes. They were given specific information to and they were also more or less on their own, in a certain sense; they should know for themselves what was valuable, and what should pick up.

Senator Ferguson. Did that apply to Remington?

Miss Bentley. Yes. I certainly think it applied to Remington.

Senator Ferguson. He thought that would be valuable to you?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Mr. Rogers. Do you recall which Russians asked you to get additional information?

Miss Bentley. They all did.

Mr. Rogers. What were some of their names that you knew them by?

Miss Bentley. Well, there was "Bill," and "Jack," and "Al."

Mr. Rogers. And "Al" is the one you have already described as being attached to the Embassy.

Miss Bentley. Yes; I think "Al" once or twice, since I was not seeing the other man for a week, did ask me for certain types of information; yes.

Mr. Rogers. Where would you meet these Russians?

Miss Bentley. Well, "Bill" I met solely in New York. I saw him up until the end of September 1944. I met him in New York.

Mr. Rogers. Whereabouts in New York?

Miss Bentley. Well, all sorts of places. Our main hang-out was Schrafft's on Forty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue, and, oh, all sorts of places; I met "Bill" all over the entire city. We went around a great deal. I met him at Howard Johnson's on Fifth Street. We usually met for dinner. It was usually a restaurant where we met.

Mr. Rogers. And the other two Russians, where did you meet them?

Miss Bentley. Well, I originally met "Jack" at a drug store, and we met in front of restaurants, mostly around Fifty-seventh Street, Longchamps, and some of those restaurants along there.

Mr. Rogers. Where did you meet "Al"?

Miss Bentley. Well, "Al" was a different matter. I met him first in Washington—in Georgetown. I think it was a drug store on M Street and Wisconsin Avenue. That was the first place I met him. And I met him partly in Washington and partly in New York; more in Washington than in New York, I would say offhand.

Mr. Rogers. How would you arrange those meetings?

Miss Bentley. Well, those were arranged by whatever other contact I had. In other words, "Jack" would say, "Well, now, 'Al' wants to see you, and you will meet him at such and such a place at such and such a time."

Senator Ferguson. Did you have his number, his telephone number?

Miss Bentley. Oh, no. You never knew who they were, where they were, or how to get hold of them.

Senator Ferguson. Somebody would contact them?

Miss Bentley. We usually had prearranged meetings. And in a very few instances they would call me at home; but very, very rarely. Once in a while they would call me at the office, but very rarely.

Mr. Rogers. How would you identify them the first time? Miss Bentley. Oh, there was quite a system of that. In the case of the people during Golos's lifetime, whom I met to pick up things, one introduced me to the other. And when Golos died, I met one

arranged that I think Jack would say, "Well, now, friend so and so told me that you were going to the theater tonight," and I would answer "No, you're wrong. I am going somewhere else," and we would recognize each other.

Senator Ferguson. That was the password?

Miss Bentley. I can't say that that was the exact one, because we had so many.

Senator Ferguson. But you did have passwords?

Miss Bentley. Yes. That is the type.

Senator McClellan. Let us get back to Remington a minute.

Did you ever report for the Daily Worker, or for PM?

Miss Bentley. No. I have never been connected with any newspaper or publication.

Senator McClellan. Did you ever do any research for anyone that was reporting for them, or writing feature articles in any of those papers?

Miss Bentley. No; not unless you count my research in the public library for Mr. Golos, which he said was destined for the New Masses. But that is the closest I think I have come to it.

Senator McClellan. Well, in your contacts with Remington, and in your conversations with him, was there anything ever said by you or by him that would lead him to believe or to understand that the information you were getting from him was for use in writing articles for the Daily Worker, or PM?

Miss Bentley. Not from me, Senator, no.

Senator McClellan. Have you ever heard of any such intimation before just now; that he thought at the time he gave you information that he was giving the information to a reporter for one of these papers?

Miss Bentley. No.

Senator McClellan. And that you were really engaged in research work, either as a reporter, to write articles yourself for these papers, or to give it to someone who was writing articles?

Miss Bentley. No.

Senator McClellan. Have you ever heard of that before?

Miss Bentley. No, I never have.

Senator McClellan. And then would you say to this committee that, as you have described your relations and your contacts with Remington, that was also Remington's full knowledge and understanding of your associations and contacts together?

Miss Bentley. Yes, I would, Senator.

Senator McClellan. He knew definitely the purpose of your getting the information, and for what purpose it was to be used, so far as you knew; is that correct?

Miss Bentley. Yes. I think it was his understanding that that was to go to the Communist Party. I cannot state whether he also believed it was going to Russia. That I cannot state.

Senator McClellan. That you do not know. But you know that he knew it was going directly to the Communist Party in this country.

Miss Bentley. Yes; that I would be sure of.

Senator McClellan. Now, one thing further: With respect to the

Miss Bentley. I can't give you an exact answer. It is rather hard to. I should say at least 10 times.

Senator McClellan. At least 10?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Senator McClellan. Then a statement that he gave you some information about airplanes only on one occasion, and that that was just with respect to the amount of production that particular month, would not be an accurate statement of the facts.

Miss Bentley. No; that wouldn't be accurate.

Senator McClellan. And if that statement was made, he would know that it was not the truth; just as you know it is not the truth?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Senator McClellan. And he knew and you knew, when you were getting that information from him, and he was giving it to you, that it was secret information of this Government?

Miss Bentley. That was the impression he gave me; distinctly.

Senator McClellan. Well, he so conducted himself as to make it appear that he was exercising the greatest caution and secrecy in giving the information to you?

Miss Bentley. That is correct; yes.

Senator McClellan. And the contacts and associations with him in their entirety were predicated upon secrecy?

Miss Bentley. That is correct; yes.

Senator Ferguson. Did you ever read to him articles out of any paper or magazine and say, "There is the information you gave me; and they have used it in that way"?

Miss Bentley. No.

Senator Ferguson. So that there could not be any understanding between you and Remington that you were a newspaper reporter?

Miss Bentley. Well, I don't see how aircraft figures could appear in any Communist magazine. I just don't see it.

Senator Ferguson. Did you ever represent yourself as a reporter, or as having any connection with PM, the newspaper?

Miss Bentley. No; I never did.

Mr. Rogers. Do you know the address of Mary Watkins Price, when she was living in Washington?

Miss Bentley. She had several addresses. She started out on Olive Avenue, near M Street, in Georgetown. I can't tell you the exact number. And then she temporarily took over an apartment that one of her best friends had had. And then she ended up on I Street. I think it was 2038 I Street. It was between Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, and I think it was 2038 I Street.

Senator Ferguson. Did you ever collect any money from Mr. Remington for the Joint Anti-Fascist League?

Miss Bentley. No.

Mr. Rogers. The money you collected from him was for dues to the Communist Party?

Miss Bentley. That is correct; yes.

Senator Ferguson. You did not represent any Communist fronts?

Miss Bentley. No; I have heard that name, but I don't even know what it is, I am afraid.

Senator Ferguson. You did not collect any money from Remington

Senator Ferguson. Now, there came a time, either in November or December of 1944—

Or let me put it this way: When did you decide that you were through with this spying, the collecting of this material?

Miss Bentley. Well, it is hard to put an exact date on it. I would say I was beginning to get disgusted with it in the summer of 1944. I stopped paying dues to the Communist Party. And I then was obsessed with the idea as to how I could get myself and as many people as possible outside of the whole business.

Senator Ferguson. All right. And then what did you do?

What did you finally do? Did you go to any authorities in Washington, and report?

Miss Bentley. I went to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in New Haven.

Senator Ferguson. When did you go to the Federal Bureau of Investigation in New Haven?

Miss Bentley. It was late in August 1945.

Mr. Rogers. Why New Haven?

Miss Bentley. Because, like all people who get out, I was obsessed with the idea that Government bureaus are full of Communist spies. So you are terrified, and you are afraid that someone will see you going into the United States courthouse, and so you go someplace—

Senator Ferguson. As far away as possible?

Miss Bentley. That is it.

Senator Ferguson. And is that what you did?

Miss Bentley. That is what I did.

Senator Ferguson. And did you turn the information that you have given to us over to the FBI at that time?

Miss Bentley. Yes; I did.

Senator Ferguson. And since then, you have contacted the FBI in time to time?

Miss Bentley. Yes; quite frequently.

Senator Ferguson. Did you ever talk to the Department of Justice?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Senator Ferguson. Did you give the same information to lawyers in the Department of Justice? I am not talking about any grand jury. I am not mentioning any grand jury. It is outside of that.

Miss Bentley. Lawyers? I don't think so.

Mr. Rogers. Did you talk to Mr. Donovan or Mr. Quinn about this information?

Miss Bentley. Oh, yes, I did; certainly.

Senator Ferguson. This is not in connection with any grand jury, because I will not ask you about any information given to a grand jury.

Did you talk to any lawyers outside the grand jury?

Miss Bentley. Yes; I did.

Senator Ferguson. Did you give them the same information that you have given to us?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Senator Ferguson. Concerning Mr. Remington and the others?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Miss Bentley. Of my information?

Senator Ferguson. Yes; that is what I am talking about.

Miss Bentley. They would have had that, by the time all the story was down and in final form, I would say in December or January.

Senator Ferguson. What year?

Miss Bentley. December of 1945, or January of 1946. I mean, as for their own case, I don't know about that.

Senator Ferguson. I am not talking about any other information. I am talking solely about that.

So that what information you have given here in this open hearing concerning Mr. Remington was in the hands of the Department of Justice, or one of their branches, the FBI, in January of 1946.

Miss Bentley. I would say so, definitely, yes.

Senator Ferguson. Now, I merely ask that because of the connection that it has with Mr. Remington getting other jobs after that.

Senator O'Connor. Miss Bentley, may I ask whether you know if any of the other contacts you had, or sympathizers with the Communist Party within the Federal Government, are today holding any positions?

Miss Bentley. I believe, from what I have been told—not officially—that there is still one left. There may be more; I am not sure.

Senator O'Connor. And without at this minute, or for the time, disclosing his name, was he one with whom you were in contact during the period?

Miss Bentley. Not personally; no. He was a member of one of these groups. And I received his information via the head of the group.

Senator O'Connor. I see. But are you certain that he did supply confidential information to the group for the use of the Communist Party?

Miss Bentley. I would say it was confidential; yes.

Senator O'Connor. And to your knowledge he still is actively engaged?

Miss Bentley. I have been told that he still is, but I don't really know of my own knowledge; no.

Senator O'Connor. I see. Have you given that individual's name to Mr. Rogers?

Miss Bentley. Yes; I have.

Senator O'Connor. Had you any contact in the Air Force?

Miss Bentley. Yes.

Senator O'Connor. Did you utilize it? Did you get information?

Miss Bentley. Yes; quite a lot.

Senator O'Connor. And of what general nature?

Miss Bentley. Almost everything.

Senator O'Connor. And to whom did you supply the information you got from the Air Force?

Miss Bentley. To the same people; to the Russians.

Senator Ferguson. I think we could ask you this: What rank of officer gave you the information?

Miss Bentley. I believe that he ended up as a major. When I knew him he was a captain.

Senator O'Connor. Was he in the civilian and at any time prior to entering the military?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator O'Connor. And had you had contact with him as a civilian employee?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator O'Connor. And then did he later join the military forces?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes.

Senator O'Connor. Did you receive the information from him after he was in the military also?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; much more.

Senator O'Connor. Much more. And until he ascended to the rank of major?

Miss BENTLEY. I understand that he was a major. I am not quite certain.

Senator O'Connor. He was an officer, anyhow. Miss BENTLEY. Yes. He started as a private, and then he became a second lieutenant, and then a first lieutenant, then a captain, and then I am not sure. I understood he became a major after that.

Senator THYE. Miss Bentley, how did you meet him? Did you meet him while he was in the service?

Miss BENTLEY. I met him before he was in the service. Senator THYE. In other words, you knew him when he entered the service.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. Senator THYE. What was he engaged at before he entered the service?

Miss BENTLEY. He was in the Treasury Department.

Senator THYE. He was employed in the United States Treasury Department?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator THYE. And he went from there to the military forces?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator THYE. What was the nature of his work in the Treasury Department?

Miss BENTLEY. I don't know if I can tell you that without getting too close to his name. Should I go into that?

Senator THYE. I withdraw the question if it involves the man's name.

The other question that I had in mind was that after you made yourself known, or identified yourself to the Bureau, in what manner did they then ask you to conduct yourself? Did they give you a guard? Did they in any manner protect you? Or did they just listen to you and permit you to go your own way after you had told your story?

Miss BENTLEY. I don't know about giving me a guard. They wouldn't tell me even if they did. But they asked me to go back in again to the espionage network and see what further evidence we could dig up, which I proceeded to do. I kept in contact with the Russians.

Senator THYE. And you kept in contact with the Bureau from

Miss BENTLEY. I settled down to about two contacts; but I knew quite a few people there.

Mr. ROGERS. Going back to the question Senator THYE asked a moment ago, concerning the Treasury Department: Did you obtain quite a good deal of information from the Treasury Department?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, I did.

Mr. ROGERS. And did they have information which concerned other departments than the Treasury?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. It happened that the Treasury had the policy of interchanging information with other departments, and consequently there was quite a lot available there.

Mr. ROGERS. So that would you say that that was one of the best sources of information, for the reason that you have just given?

Miss BENTLEY. For political information; yes.

Senator McClellan. Miss Bentley, earlier you testified that you had a direct contact in the Department of Justice. Is that correct?

Miss BENTLEY. I didn't know the man personally. He was part of a group.

Senator McClellan. Oh. You did not have, then, a direct personal contact.

Miss BENTLEY. No; no personal contact.

Senator McClellan. You did not have a personal contact with him, as you did with Remington.

Miss BENTLEY. No. Senator McClellan. Therefore you do not know whether that man is still in the Justice Department or not.

Miss BENTLEY. I rather presume he is not.

Senator McClellan. Well, I am just trying to determine whether not ask you to give his name, but I am trying to determine whether he is still in the Government.

Miss BENTLEY. I imagine he is out. But I don't know any of these things. I think the Department of Justice would be the only ones that would have the answer to that.

Senator McClellan. Were you able to give his name at the time you gave this information to the FBI?

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, yes. Senator Ferguson. As I understand it, you did give all the names to the FBI.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; I did. Mr. ROGERS. Miss Bentley, I wanted to ask you what your motives for finally going to the FBI were. I gather that you had been rather close to Gatos during your connection with the Communist Party. Is that correct?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, sir. Mr. ROGERS. Were you in love with him?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. Mr. ROGERS. And that was one of the reasons that you had a very close tie with the Russians, as such?

Miss BENTLEY. Oh, yes; definitely. Mr. ROGERS. In other words, normally an American Communist is not too trusted by the Russians?

Miss BENTLEY. I don't think they trust any American whatsoever. It is not that it comes to that. I don't expect they trust their own people

Mr. ROGERS. But they were more inclined to trust you, because they knew of your relation with Golos?

Miss BENTLEY. I imagine that was it; and also because I was in a strategic position and useful to them, and therefore they had to trust me.

Mr. ROGERS. Now, after he died, I suppose that it made some difference in your relationship with the Communist Party, at least in your attitude. Is that correct?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; I think it did.

Mr. ROGERS. And you have already described that you became somewhat worried about your personal safety because of this request to go to Russia.

Miss BENTLEY. Yes. That was in 1945 that that happened.

Mr. ROGERS. And about the same time, did you become more active in the church to which you belong?

Miss BENTLEY. I didn't belong to it. I hadn't been inside a church in 15 years, I guess.

Mr. ROGERS. And did you join?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, I did.

Mr. ROGERS. Now, was it a combination of those things that finally motivated you in going to the FBI and making this disclosure?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes, it was the effect of Mr. Golos wearing off, the effect of the Russians brutally showing their hand to me as to what they were, and suddenly coming in contact with high functionaries of the Communist Party, like Browder, and discovering that they were just cheap little men pulled by strings from Moscow, and I abandoned that way of life and went back to being a good American.

Mr. ROGERS. And have you feared for your personal safety since that time?

Miss BENTLEY. You are always afraid for your safety.

Senator FERGUSON. Could you tell me if there have been any disputes between you and William Remington, and whether there is any ill will in any way?

Miss BENTLEY. I wouldn't think so. He smiled at me and greeted me very nicely when I met him in that room, and he shook hands with me.

Senator FERGUSON. So that you are not relating this story to in any way harm Remington as a man, because you have ill will.

Miss BENTLEY. No. I hope very much that William Remington is going to get out of that thing, if he isn't out already, and that he will throw it over.

Senator FERGUSON. And you are telling us those facts today because they are facts?

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. And for no other reason.

Miss BENTLEY. No.

Senator FERGUSON. No motive against anyone, or any particular group.

Miss BENTLEY. No. I have no hatred against any of those poor devils that were roped into Soviet espionage. I do hate the whole

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator FERGUSON. And you understand that you have been sworn, and the obligation that you take when you take an oath? You know what that is?

Miss BENTLEY. I understand that, and I don't too much like having to do this to Mr. Remington, either.

Senator FERGUSON. Yes, but you do tell it solely because it is the truth.

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct.

Senator McCLELLAN. With reference to Mr. Remington, do you recall the last time you had contact with him, and when you got information from him?

Miss BENTLEY. It was quite some time ago. I can't tell you the exact date.

Senator McCLELLAN. I don't ask for the date. But do you now recall the occasion?

Miss BENTLEY. I can't tell you exactly.

Senator McCLELLAN. Was there anything unpleasant between you and Mr. Remington in your conversation the last time?

Miss BENTLEY. The last time that I saw him?

Senator McCLELLAN. The last time that you saw him and contacted him, when the relationship existed.

Miss BENTLEY. You see, I saw him many times before I said good-bye to him, when I got no information from him, because he was, as I said, in a place which was not too important. So it is hard to think back to the last place I saw him and received information.

Senator McCLELLAN. Since the last time you saw him and got information from him, was there ever any ill feeling between you in making your contacts?

Miss BENTLEY. No.

Senator McCLELLAN. But you do say that along toward the latter part, he got into a place where he couldn't supply valuable information.

Miss BENTLEY. That is correct. And he also announced to me the last two times, I think, that I saw him, that he was expecting to go into the Navy. And of course, I was told by the people in New York that I should not contact him once he was in the Navy.

Senator McCLELLAN. That was the reason for the breaking off of relations, and not because of any suspicion on his part that you probably were using this information for the Russians, or that there was any unpleasantness between you?

Miss BENTLEY. There was no unpleasantness; although if he felt that information was going to the Russians, and if he had gotten to dislike what he was doing, I might have become an unpleasant sight to him. I mean, often people who represented the Russians did scare people, and make them feel unhappy. That could easily be.

Senator McCLELLAN. Well, I thought he understood your relationship, though, and what you were doing with this material.

Miss BENTLEY. He understood it was for the party; but if he had suddenly begun to think it was going to Russia, and the thought was unpleasant to him because it upset him, that is possible.

Senator McCLELLAN. Was there anything in his actions or conversa-

drafted and was going into the Navy. So I mean, obviously he couldn't have kept on contacting me anyway.

Senator IVES. Was there any effort at any time on his part to have you desist in your efforts in obtaining information, or was there anything to indicate that he himself was resisting the providing of information?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; I had the definite feeling that he did not like what he was doing, and did not like to give me information.

Senator IVES. And that attitude on his part increased as time went on, did it?

Miss BENTLEY. Yes; it did.

Senator IVES. Until finally, toward the end, you were very definitely at the very much resented the idea of giving you information?

Miss BENTLEY. I would say that he was unwilling; yes.

Senator FERGUSON. Yes; but he continued to give it?

Miss BENTLEY. He continued to give it. What the answer is in the man's conscience, I don't know.

Senator IVES. Did you yourself at any time, after you had clunged your own attitude, have occasion to get in touch with him and try to change him?

Miss BENTLEY. No. I hadn't seen him since the spring of 1944, and hadn't the least idea where he was, or whether he was in Washington or New York, and so on; besides which, it would not have been a safe procedure, especially since by that time I was working with the FBI, and it was more important to work on the large scale than it was to go out and try to salvage one person, when you weren't sure about it.

Senator IVES. So far as you know, then, at the present time his relationship toward the Communist Party is exactly the same as it was when you had your last exchange of information with him.

Miss BENTLEY. I don't know what his attitude is.

Senator IVES. I mean, as far as you know, at the present time there has been no change. You have heard of no change.

Miss BENTLEY. I have heard of no change, but I wouldn't have been likely to.

Senator IVES. What are you doing now, Miss Bentley, yourself?

Miss BENTLEY. Not a thing. I just lost my job.

Senator FERGUSON. When did you lose it?

Miss BENTLEY. After the publicity came out in the newspapers.

Mr. ROGERS. Not from this committee, I might add, Miss Bentley.

Miss BENTLEY. No; I know.

Senator THYE. Did you try to discourage Mary Price from continuing to work in the Communist movement?

Miss BENTLEY. I tried to bail her out of the espionage ring, but with her sentiments as they were it would have been very foolhardy to try to take her out of the Communist movement.

Senator THYE. Did she have gentlemen friends within the Communist movement that might have had some influence on her remaining in that particular type of activity?

Miss BENTLEY. I am not quite sure what you mean by the question. Senator THYE. I mean, did she have friends, in the same manner that you first became interested in the movement, through your friendship personally for Mr. Golos?

Senator THYE. And she might have been influenced at the beginning through her friendship for some particular man?

Miss BENTLEY. Well, I don't know about anything that far back in her history, Senator, because that was considerably before I met her. That I don't know.

Senator THYE. Because that is the usual or customary way of winning friendship for the movement to begin with: Through some personal friendship comparable to your friendship for Mr. Golos at the outset.

Miss BENTLEY. It could have been, Senator. I have known of cases where it was. In her case, I didn't know her history back that far, so I don't know.

Senator FERGUSON. If that is all, I just want to say, on the record, that in proceeding on the case system, trying to point out weaknesses or defects in our Government, by virtue of applying the facts to a particular case, the committee has brought this witness here; and while covering the matter generally, we pinned it down, as we desired, to one particular case in Government.

There are other agencies of Government concerned, and other committees that are interested in subversive activities.

From time to time it may develop that witnesses in other departments will point out, under a case system, what is going on, and the weaknesses in Government, and we will take them up from now on. But as it stands today, I think we are through with this witness, and we will give Mr. Remington his day in court. He will appear tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock, that he may answer fully and know what has gone on in this record. He has already appeared in an executive session.

It is the desire of the committee in any of these cases to give every party a full hearing; that no man may be smeared unless the facts themselves may cause him harm or damage.

So Mr. Remington knows what is going on. He will have a full hearing. He will have an opportunity to present to this committee all of the facts, and all other parties interested or named here will have a full hearing if they desire.

We are not, as I said when we began, passing upon the matter of loyalty; because we are not a grand jury. We are not passing upon the loyalty of Remington. The facts will speak for themselves.

The committee is looking into the efficiency and operation of the Federal Government.

How could a man, when this information was known to a department, the Department of Justice, have moved from one agency to another without being interfered with?

It is such things as those that we are interested in, so that we may know how our Government functions and how it does not function, and so that we may know about any laxity of departments, or of employment policy in Government.

With that statement, unless there is anything further from the committee, or any Senator present, we will recess until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

(Whereupon, at 5:10 P. M., the committee adjourned, to reconvene at 10 A. M., Saturday, July 31, 1948.)

143F Mr. [unclear]
m. Laughlin
3
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dam

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

TELETYPE

73314

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Clegg	_____
Mr. Glavin	_____
Mr. Ladd	_____
Mr. Nichols	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Tracy	_____
Mr. Egan	_____
Mr. Gurnea	_____
Mr. Harbo	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Pennington	_____
Mr. Quinn Tamm	_____
Mr. Nease	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

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DIRECTOR AND SAC

URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/83 BY SP5 [unclear]

GREGORY, ESPIONAGE R. RE BERNICE LEVIN. RE MR. LAUGHLINS PHONE CALL TO NY, SEPT., SECOND. ATTEMPT MADE TO INTERVIEW BERNICE LEVIN TODAY. HOWEVER LEVIN, AFTER ACCOMPANYING AGENTS TO NY OFFICE, ADVISED SHE DESIRED POSTPONEMENT IN ORDER TO HAVE ADVICE OF COUNSEL. MISS LEVIN SOUGHT ADVISE OF GEORGE GALLANTZ OF THE FIRM SIMPSON, BARTLETT AND THATCHER, NY ATTORNEYS FOR HER EMPLOYER, MARTIN SEGAL AND CO. GALLANTZ STATED HER WOULD NOT REPRESENT LEVIN BECAUSE OF HIS RELATIONSHIP WITH SEGAL. SUBSTITUTE ATTORNEY RECOMMENDED FOR LEVIN NOT AVAILABLE UNTIL TUESDAY NEXT, AT WHICH TIME ASSURANCE RECEIVED LEVIN WOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR INTERVIEW AT NY OFFICE AFTER CONSULTATION WITH HER ATTORNEY. THOMAS DONEGAN WAS ADVISED OF FOREGOING DEVELOPMENTS AND HE SIGNIFIED APPROVAL INTERVIEW OF LEVIN IN PRESENCE OF HER ATTORNEY BE DELAYED UNTIL TUESDAY, SEPT. SEVENTH. MR. DONEGAN INDICATED SUBPOENA WOULD THEREAFTER BE ISSUED FOR LEVINS APPEARANCE BEFORE NY GRAND JURY CONVENING IN NEAR FUTURE. RESULTS OF INVESTIGATION AND INTERVIEW OF LEVIN WILL BE SUBMITTED IN REPORT FORM UPON COMPLETION THEREOF. BUREAU AND MR. DONEGAN WILL BE ADVISED IMMEDIATELY OF OUTCOME OF INTERVIEW.

EX-4
SCHEIDT

SEP 15 1944

100 COPIES

File 5
229
[Signature]

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : MR. D. M. LADD *DL*
 FROM : H. B. FLETCHER *DL*
 SUBJECT: GREGORY
 ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: July 27, 1948

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 5/10/83 BY SP-5 Jg/ky
10-11-98 475
3042 PWT-JAB

Mr. Tolson ✓
 Mr. E. A. Tamm ✓
 Mr. Clegg ✓
 Mr. Glavin ✓
 Mr. Ladd ✓
 Mr. Nichols ✓
 Mr. Rosen ✓
 Mr. Tracy ✓
 Mr. Egan ✓
 Mr. Gurnea ✓
 Mr. Harbo ✓
 Mr. Pennington ✓
 Mr. Quinn Tamm ✓
 Tele. Room ✓
 Mr. Nease ✓
 Miss Holmes ✓
 Miss Gandy ✓

Reference is made to the attached article from the New York World Telegram dated July 21, 1948, captioned "Red Ring Bared By Its Blond Queen."

You will recall that Informant Gregory has been in contact with Nelson Frank and Frederick Waltman of the New York World Telegram and has told them of her implication in Soviet Espionage, including the information that she reportedly furnished to the Federal Grand Jury in New York City. The above article is written by Nelson Frank and Norton Mockridge. (u)

The following analysis has been made of this article in order to determine if it contains the same information that Gregory told Agents of this Bureau during the course of instant investigation. The pertinent paragraphs have been numbered and will be handled separately. (u)

At the outset the article stated that the informant was a "striking blond, a New England-born woman." (u)

Gregory advised that she was born in New Milford, Connecticut on January 1, 1908. (u)

1. The article stated: "The woman, a graduate of an outstanding woman's college and one of the officials of a purported relief organization during the war, had been a minor Communist Party member for years, she told the FBI." (u)

Gregory has advised that she graduated from Vassar College in 1930, obtaining an AB Degree. The purported relief organization referred to is undoubtedly Gregory's employment with the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation in New York City, which corporation was engaged in shipping food packages to the USSR. Gregory advised that she was a member of the Communist Party, Unit 1, Harlem Section, beginning 1935 until June, 1938, when she discontinued her open association with the Party. (65-56402-220, pp. 1, 2, 8, 15) (u)

2. The article stated: "Gradually, with the outbreak of the war, she was taken more and more into the inner circles of the high command and eventually, when her immediate superior died in the middle of the war, she found herself in complete control of the Soviet spy ring which had been woven into the American Communist Party." (u)

RECORDED - 37
 INDEXED - 37

65-56402-3494

F B I

In the latter part of 1938 Gregory stated that she met Jacob M. Golos of World Tourists, Incorporated, while Gregory was employed by the Italian Library of Information in New York City. She began turning over to Golos (u)

information of a Communist and anti-Communist nature that she obtained from the Italian Library of Information. Golos instructed her to refrain from taking part in Communist Party activities. Gregory stated that she obtained other employment, after leaving the Italian Library of Information upon the instructions of Golos, and kept close contact with him while engaged in her various employment. (u)

She stated that in April, 1941 the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation was formed. Gregory was the Vice President and Secretary. The corporation was formed through negotiations had between Earl Browder, then the National Chairman of the Communist Party, USA, Lem Harris, an official of the Party, John H. Reynolds, and Jacob M. Golos. The purpose of the corporation was to handle all matters, including shipping and tourist business between the United States and the USSR. Golos assisted Reynolds, the President, in running the affairs of the corporation while he, Golos, was head of World Tourists. (65-56402-220, pp. 9-15) (u)

While employed by U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, Gregory stated that she acted as a courier for Golos in connection with Soviet Espionage in New York City and Washington, D. C. until Golos died in November, 1943. Prior to and subsequent to Golos' death, Gregory stated she served under persons believed by her to be Soviet Agents. She said she obtained instructions from these persons and also turned over material to them. These individuals were known to her only by cover names. (65-56402-220) (u)

Immediately after Golos' death Earl Browder, who had been working closely with Golos, instructed Gregory concerning her contacts with her sources in Soviet Espionage. Gregory knew that Golos had been close to Earl Browder and upon Browder's instructions, turned over to him for his information certain intelligence material obtained by her. Subsequently, through pressure exerted by the Russians, Browder's agents were taken over by the Russians and Gregory was removed from the picture by them in the Fall of 1945. (u)

3. The article stated: "Reporting to her under various aliases and pseudonyms were some 50 men and women, Communists all, who ranged in rank from clerks in important government bureaus to one man of near-Cabinet authority." (u)

Gregory, in her original statement in November, 1945, named 51 individuals in Washington and New York, who were known to her to have been engaged in Soviet Espionage for Golos and the Russians. 27 of these persons were then employed in agencies of the United States Government. She stated that she knew all of these persons by their full and correct names. This was borne out through investigation. The only persons known to Gregory under aliases were her Russian superiors, other than Golos. Gregory's contacts ranged from persons in minor government positions to high administrative positions. (u)

The man of near-Cabinet authority referred to in the article is believed to be Harry Dexter White, the former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under Henry Morgenthau, Jr. (65-56402-220) (u)

4. The article stated: "These people brought her a wealth of information, plans and details, figures and statistics, top secret programs and even American military strategy still in the formative stages." (u)

The information contained in the above paragraph is substantially correct. (u)

5. The article stated: "The woman, now employed in New York City in a modest clerical position, eventually became appalled at the enormity of the crime she and the other were committing." (u)
6. The article stated: "In 1945, aware that the once small service she gladly had been giving the Communist Party had mushroomed into a gigantic, treasonable assignment for the Soviet Union, she went to the FBI." (u)

The statement that the informant became appalled at the enormity of the crime she and the others were committing and the information set out in paragraph 6 is not consistent with information furnished by Gregory. (u)

Gregory stated that she discontinued her activities in Soviet Espionage because all of her contacts were taken over by the Russians and further, because of threats she had received from Lem Harris, the Financial Director of the Communist Party in November, 1945, wherein Harris stated that if she did not return to him the \$15,000 that Earl Browder allegedly had put into the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, that he, Harris, would "blow her to hell." It was because of these reasons that Gregory came to the FBI. (65-56402-1 and 220)

7. The article stated: "Among the secrets which the woman and her agents turned over to the Russians were the first plans of the B-29, still under wraps, and complete data on R-D-X, a plastic explosive. She furnished the Soviet with almost daily figures on American production of planes and other war material." (u)

The information contained in the above paragraph is consistent with the information furnished the Bureau by Gregory, with the exception that she made no mention of "R-D-X, a plastic explosive." (65-56402-220, p. 29) (u)

8. The article stated: "From a White House official she learned one day that American intelligence officers were about to break the Russian secret code -- a break, incidentally, which might have informed American authorities of the existence of the spy ring. The Russians, naturally, were delighted with this information and presumably speedily changed the code." (u)

This information tallies with that furnished by Gregory. She stated that Lauchlin Currie, an assistant to former President Roosevelt, used to inform Abraham George Silverman orally of various matters. She said she recalls "on one occasion when Currie informed Silverman that the United States was on the verge of breaking the Soviet code." (65-56402-220, p. 25) (u)

9. The article stated: "Working for this woman were such officials as a man high in the councils of the Office of Strategic Services (supposedly the most secret of all American cloak and dagger agencies). This man, wearing his Army uniform, would meet the woman on a Washington street corner and turn over secret information to her." (u)

The man described as high in the councils of the Office of Strategic Services is undoubtedly, according to Gregory, Major Duncan C. Lee, who she described as a close friend of General William Donovan of OSS. She said that Lee was in a advisory capacity to General Donovan; that she met him at his residence and on the streets in Washington; and that Lee furnished her information orally re OSS activities. Nothing was mentioned by Gregory about Lee wearing his uniform. However, she did refer to him by his rank as a Major. (65-56402-220, pp. 34, 35) (u)

10. The article stated: "Others working for her included a personal adviser of President Roosevelt, a high Army Air Forces officer, an official of the War Production Board, members of the Office of War Information and persons informed of policy from other strategic government agencies." (u)

The personal adviser to President Roosevelt referred to is probably Lauchlin Currie, who was an assistant to former President Roosevelt. The high Army Air Forces officer is undoubtedly William Ludwig Ullmann, who was a Captain in the Army Air Forces and the boarder-photographer in the Silvermaster home. The official of the War Production Board referred to could have been one of the following, according to Gregory's statement: Victor Perlo, Edward J. Fitzgerald, Harry Magdoff, Irving Kaplan, or William Walter Remington. (u)

Gregory at no time mentioned anyone who was employed by the OWI. She did, however, mention persons employed in other strategic government agencies. (u)
(65-56402-220)

11. The article stated: "None of these people apparently received money for their spying activities. The woman explained that they turned over the information because they were loyal members of the Communist party." (u)

Gregory, in her statement, mentioned that Helen Tenney, an employee of OSS, was the only person who received remuneration for her services. This was in the amount of \$50 per month, which was not paid to her until as late as December, 1944 due to Tenney's financial difficulties. Gregory specifically mentioned as to the majority of her contacts, that they were members of the Communist Party and that she collected Party dues from them on a regular basis. (65-56402-220, p. 40) (u)

12. The article stated: "Most of this information was channeled directly to Russia. But when the woman received matters of special political interest she made carbon copies and sent them to the ninth-floor headquarters of the Communist party at 35 E. 12th St." (u)

Gregory mentioned throughout her statement that the material she collected from her sources was turned over to her Russian superiors. She also mentioned that Golos and Browder were friends of long standing and that some of the material collected by her for Golos was shown to Browder for his information. Browder, at that time was National Chairman of the Communist Party, USA. (65-56402-220, pp. 90, 91) (u)

13. The article stated: "After informing the FBI of the ring the woman maintained many of her old associations for more than a year to give the FBI a chance to check her story." (u)

Gregory reported her activities to the New York Office of the Bureau in November, 1945. She has continued her usual activities and contacts to date. However, she has had no reasons to renew some of her contacts that she had during the period of her espionage activities. (u)

14. The article stated: "Once, with FBI agents watching, she met here a high official from the Soviet Embassy in Washington and received from him an envelope containing several thousand dollars. The official had come to New York to press the money upon her because he believed she was weakening." (u)

It is true that Gregory met an official of the Soviet Embassy while under Bureau surveillance on November 21, 1945, in New York City. This person was Anatoli (u)

B. Gromov. However, she has not been advised of his identity although she has identified a photograph of him as the individual known to her as "Al", one of her Soviet superiors. (u)

Gregory was met by Al on October 17, 1945 in a New York restaurant, at which time he turned over to her the sum of \$2,000 which he stated had "no strings attached." This money was in an envelope. Gregory was not under surveillance at this time since the Bureau had no knowledge of her activities as of that date. (65-56402-220, p. 87) (u)

ACTION:

None. The foregoing is for your information. (u)

*Assume substance
is being included in
Bentley memo for
my use.*

(u)

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: July 21, 1948

TO : Director, FBI
 Attention: Assistant Director D. M. Ladd
 FROM : SAC, New York
 SUBJECT: GREGORY
 ESPIONAGE - R

Reference is made to my telephone conversation with Assistant Director D. M. Ladd regarding a story which appeared in the second edition of the New York World Telegram, July 21, 1948, by NELSON FRANK and NORTON MOCKRIDGE, entitled "RED RING BARED BY ITS BLOND QUEEN".

For the Bureau's further information, there is attached hereto a copy of this story.

ES:MT
 Enclosure
SPECIAL DELIVERY

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 DATE 5/10/83 BY SP5 RYK/ky

10-11-88

3042 PWT-JAN

675-1121

~~DEFERRED RECORDING~~

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165-56402-3495
 FBI
 34 SEP 13 1948

File 5
 229

New York World

VOL. 81—NO. 17—IN TWO SECTIONS—SECTION ONE

NEW YORK 15, N. Y.

Red Ring Bared

By NELSON FRANK and NORTON MOCKRIDGE,

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The sparks that touched off yesterday's indictment and roundup of top American Communists originated in the gnawing pangs of conscience suffered by a New England-born woman, one of the most intricate espionage systems in this country.

It has been for this woman's increasing uneasiness, her growing feeling of revulsion for the spying she was doing for Russia, the federal grand jury which indicted the Communists might never have been convened.

For it was on the basis of information she supplied to the FBI, when she no longer could bear to leave the country of her birth, that the grand jury began its 12-month investigation.

Although the indictments deal with violation of the Smith Act, which prohibits activities connected with the overthrow of the government by force and violence, the jury is continuing its probe of the spy ring.

The arrest of the Communists under the Smith Act may well be only the first step in the ultimate disclosure of the almost unbelievable positions of the ring and the arrest and conviction of the agents who worked in it.

The story of the ring, which operated here, at the nation's capital and in other strategic sections of the country, is so intricate that even veteran FBI officials probably could never give details.

Just a year and a half ago, FBI agents discovered that everything she said—including the fact that more than 50 government employees at all were members of the spy ring—was true.

At present it is believed the FBI still does not have enough proof to indict, but it is known that the government is remaining relentlessly on the track. One huge stumbling block is that federal courts do not admit evidence obtained through wire-tapping.

The grand jury was convened in June, 1947, the whole sordid tale.

① The woman, a graduate of an outstanding college and one of the officials of a passport organization during the war, had been a Communist party member for years, she told the FBI.

② Gradually, with the outbreak of the war, she was taken over and more into the inner circle of the command and eventually, when her knowledge was needed in the middle of the war, she took over complete control of the Soviet spy ring which had been woven into the American Communist party.

③ Reporting to her under various aliases and names were some 50 men and women, Communists who ranged in rank from clerks in important government bureaus to one man of their Communist party.

④ These people brought her a wealth of information and details, figures and statistics, and were given the most important information.

NEW YORK WORLD TELEGRAM
7/21/48 - 2nd edition.

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DATE 5/10/83 BY SP-5 MGT/ky

ENCLOSURE

(U)

Telegram

2nd NIGHT

Latest Wall Street Prices

Five Cents

and tomorrow. Weather Forecast on Page 12.

AY, JULY 21, 1948

Entered as second class matter
Post Office, New York, N. Y.

Its Blond Queen

Working for this woman were such officials as a man high in the councils of the Office of Strategic Services (supposedly the most secret of all American cloak and dagger agencies). This man, wearing his Army uniform, would meet the woman on a Washington street corner and turn over secret information to her.

Others working for her included a personal adviser of President Roosevelt, a high Army Air Forces officer, an official of the War Production Board, members of the Office of War Information and persons informed of policy from other strategic government agencies.

None of these people apparently received money for their spying activities. The woman explained that they turned over the information because they were loyal members of the Communist party.

Most of this information was channeled directly to Russia. But when the woman received matters of special political interest she made carbon copies and sent them to the ninth-floor headquarters of the Communist party at 35 E. 12th St.

After informing the FBI of the ring the woman maintained many of her old associations for more than a year to give the FBI a chance to check her story.

Once, with FBI agents watching, she met here a high official from the Soviet Embassy in Washington and received from him an envelope containing several thousand dollars. The official had come to New York to press the money upon her because he believed she was trustworthy.

Working for this woman were such officials as a man high in the councils of the Office of Strategic Services (supposedly the most secret of all American cloak and dagger agencies). This man, wearing his Army uniform, would meet the woman on a Washington street corner and turn over secret information to her.

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Mr. Tolson

DATE: July 26, 1948

FROM : L. B. Nichols

11-10-48 3:42 PM JAA
62 75-1431

SUBJECT: Gregory

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE 5/10/83 BY SP-5 [signature]

Mr. Tolson
Mr. E. A. Tamm
Mr. Clegg
Mr. Glavin
Mr. Ladd
Mr. Nichols
Mr. Rosen
Mr. Tracy
Mr. Carson
Mr. Egan
Mr. Gurnea
Mr. Harbo
Mr. Hendon
Mr. Pennington
Mr. Quinn Tamm
Tele. Room
Mr. Nease
Miss Gandy

Jim Walter of the Times Herald called on Saturday night at home and asked if the name of Elizabeth Bentley meant anything to me. I asked him who she was. He then described her very accurately as the informant in the New York spy case. I declined to say one way or the other whether I knew her. He then asked if it would hurt to publish the name of the informant in the New York spy case. I told him that frankly I would not want the responsibility for this myself and I was sure he would not want any responsibility because the name of the individual had not been heretofore revealed and should not be revealed except through some legal proceedings. He stated he got the name from [redacted]

It is obvious as to the source of Walter's information since he had told me earlier in the day that Congressman [redacted] had called him and wanted him to go on vacation immediately and work for them at a per diem rate of \$10,000 a year plus \$25 a day expense account and to get the Condon case in final shape for hearings, which Thomas is going to start around the first of September. Thomas was of the opinion that the special session would last a month. They are also going to do something on the Hollywood cases.

LBN:hmc

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RECORDED - 126
6 AUG 25 1948

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F B I
31 JUL 30 1948

File 5
079

Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

DATE: August 13, 1948

TO : Mr. Tolson

FROM : L. B. Nichols

SUBJECT: Senator Joseph Ball's Statement in the
St. Paul Dispatch of August 11

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. E. A. Tamm	
Mr. Clegg	
Mr. Glavin	
Mr. Ladd	
Mr. Nichols	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Tracy	
Mr. Egan	
Mr. Gurnea	
Mr. Harbo	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Pennington	
Mr. Quinn Tamm	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Nease	
Miss Gandy	

SAC Rhodes called from St. Paul today to inform as to the substance of a statement by Senator Ball appearing in the St. Paul Dispatch dated August 11, a copy of which he is submitting to the Bureau.

Rhodes stated to Mr. Cartwright that Ball held a press conference in connection with his campaign for re-election, in which he put out a statement about the Communist spy inquiries by the Un-American Activities Committee. Ball termed the situation as very serious and answered the opponents of the inquiries by saying that while it was true the information had been considered by a grand jury, there were certain limitations on the FBI in obtaining successful indictments. He pointed out that many of the accusations against the individuals concerned were based on evidence which could not be qualified in court. This general statement was elaborated on on three grounds: First, on some of the best cases the statute of limitations had run; secondly, by the rules of evidence wire tap testimony could not be introduced, and Ball stated that much of the "FBI's information had been so obtained"; and third, his argument was that, again by the rules of evidence, secret documents alleged to have been released by those accused must be produced in court and that of course most of such data had arrived in Moscow.

Rhodes stated that he felt the Bureau would be interested in having the substance of this immediately and that he was following through with a copy to the attention of Mr. Nichols.

RFC:hmc

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DATE 5/10/83 BY SP 5 mg/ky

ADDENDUM: 8/13/48

In connection with the above, Tom Scott, former Agent who is employed by the Senate Appropriations Committee, has told me on several occasions that Senator Ball was the Bureau's best friend on the Senate Appropriation Committee. I remember when Scott was invited to attend the showing of the Street with No Name at the Statler, he inquired of me as to whether Senator Ball had been extended an invitation and I told him that I was certain that such an invitation had gone out, whereupon Scott stated he "hoped so since Senator Ball was the best friend the Bureau had in the Senate." I know that Scott has worked very closely with Ball and has a very high regard for his ability. I think it might be well to approach Senator Ball and explain to him our problems in connection with espionage cases and the undesirability of giving any publicity to our techniques and methods in connection with such investigations.

SEP 16 1948

J. P. Mohr

CONFIDENTIAL

WASHINGTON FROM NEW YORK 68

RECTOR - URGENT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/11/13 BY SP-5 JH/KJ

GREGORY, ESPIONAGE - R, RE BERNICE LEVIN. REBUTEL AUGUST THIRTY ONE,

LAST AND RE-REPORT WFO AUGUST TWENTY SEVEN, LAST. REFERENCE REPORT

INDICATES BERNICE LEVIN IN NINETEEN FORTY THREE GAVE ADDRESS ONE TWO

FOUR NAUGHT PARK AVENUE, NYC. NY BOARD OF ELECTIONS RECORDS FOR

FORTY FOUR AND FORTY FIVE REFLECT LEVIN REGISTERED FROM

ALP VOTER AND INDICATED ATTENDANCE CHICAGO HIGH SCHOOL

NINETEEN THIRTY SIX. SAME RECORDS REFLECT FOR NINETEEN FORTY SIX

LEVIN REGISTERED AS ALP VOTER AND GAVE ADDRESS ONE TWO SEVEN WEST

FIFTY EIGHT STREET, NYC. NINETEEN FORTY SIX RECORDS CONTAIN INFORMATION

THAT LEVIN VOTED IN PREVIOUS YEAR FROM ONE TWO FOUR BROADWAY, NYC,

AND HER EMPLOYMENT WAS STATED AS SECRETARY, HARTER L. STEIN, 12

WENTEN EAST FORTY NINE STREET, NYC. LEVIN ALSO VOTED FOR ALP VOTER IN

EN FORTY SEVEN FROM FIFTY EIGHT STREET ADDRESS. SEPARATELY IN

REGISTRATION RECORDS APPEAR IDENTICAL IN ALL INSTANCES.

NOTE AND OTHER INFORMATION AND DISCREPANCY DATA SUPPLIED

FREE FROM THE AND REFERRED TO WFO REPORT. LEVIN IS CONSIDERED

IN PAGE ONE

SEP 20 1948

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PAGE TWO WA 68

IDENTICAL WITH BERNICE LEVIN, CONTACT OF INFORMANT [REDACTED] REPORTS
OF CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANT [REDACTED]

NYC WILL COMPLETE INVESTIGATION RELEVIN ON SEPTEMBER TWO
SEPTEMBER THREE, NEXT WILL INTERVIEW LEVIN. RESULTS OF INTERVIEW
AND INTERVIEW WILL BE FURNISHED BUREAU IMMEDIATELY AS THE RESULTS
CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN MR. BELMONT AND BUREAU THIS DATE.

END

NY R 68 WA

*Mr. Belmont told Bernice that he
interviewed her on 9/2/68 and that he
approved of Mr. Donovan's report
dated 9/2/68. He also stated that
he interviewed her on 9/2/68.*

CONFIDENTIAL

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b2D

LAJH

MEMORANDUM - UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO: MR. H. B. FLETCHER

DATE: August 31, 1948

FROM: L. L. LAUGHLIN

SUBJECT: U. S. SERVICE & SHIPPING CORP;
REGISTRATION ACT

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
DATE 5/10/83 BY SP-5 [signature]

10-11-8042 ANT-JAL 6075-1121

ASAC Belmont of the New York Office called at 4:10 PM today and referred to a conference had by Special Assistant to the Attorney General I. Donegan with Department officials on August 30, 1948 at Washington, at which was decided to proceed against the officers of the United States Shipping and Service Corporation under the Registration Act.

Mr. Belmont stated that Mr. Donegan had requested the New York Office conduct certain investigation in connection with the proposed prosecution. Belmont said that he wanted the Bureau to know that the New York Office was going ahead and handle these inquiries unless advised to the contrary.

I told Mr. Belmont that the Department at Washington had requested this investigation, that the Director was personally interested and had issued personal instructions that the requested investigation be handled and report submitted without fail by September 3, 1948. I told Mr. Belmont that the investigation requested by the Department had been forwarded to the New York Office by teletype this morning and was confirmed by letter AMSD today, which attached a copy of the Department's memorandum.

Mr. Belmont said that the Bureau's teletype had not yet come to his attention but that the New York Office would proceed at once with the investigation.

L:bam

ORIGINAL COPY FILED IN 61-6328-801

RECORDED

EX-84

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SEP 3 1948

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SEP 2 1948

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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to you or the subject of your request.
- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party. Your name is listed in the title only.
- ☐ Documents originated with another Government agency(ies). These documents were referred to that agency(ies) for review and direct response to you.

2 Pages contain information furnished by another Government agency(ies). You will be advised by the FBI as to the releasability of this information following our consultation with the other agency(ies).

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Office Memorandum • UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

TO : Director, FBI
FROM : SAC, New York
SUBJECT: GREGORY
ESPIONAGE - R

DATE: September 3, 1948

U. S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORP.
REGISTRATION ACT

Reurlet August 31, 1948.

There are being transmitted herewith the original and four copies of the report of SA Joseph M. Kelly, dated September 3, 1948 in captioned matter. This report contains the results of the investigation requested by the Criminal Division of the Department. It is to be noted that at his request, Mr. Thomas J. Donegan, Special Assistant to the Attorney General, has been kept currently advised of the progress of the requested investigation. Mr. Donegan pointed out that he is scheduled to confer with Attorney General Clark on this matter on September 7, 1948, and that it was impossible to state at this time whether or not further investigation would be requested.

With respect to the requested interview of BERNICE LEVIN this date, please be advised that such interview was postponed until September 7, 1948; accordingly, no mention is made in referenced report of this matter and a separate report setting out the results of the investigation and interview of LEVIN will be submitted immediately upon completion of the contemplated interview.

Encls. (5)

JMK:RMJ
65-14603

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10 SEP 10 1948

EX-39

RECORDED COPY FILED IN 65-6328-811

SEP 22 1948

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DATE Class
11-1-43

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Form No. 1
THIS CASE ORIGINATED AT

WASHINGTON FIELD

NY FILE NO. 65-14603 AN

REPORT MADE AT NEW YORK	DATE WHEN MADE 9/3/48	PERIOD FOR WHICH MADE 8/31;9/1,2,3/48	REPORT MADE BY JOSEPH M. KELLY
TITLE GREGORY ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN OTHERWISE 16520			CHARACTER OF CASE ESPIONAGE - R REGISTRATION ACT

SYNOPSIS OF FACTS:

CHARLES S. BANNERMAN of law firm of CLARK, CARR & ELLIS, 120 Broadway, New York City, advised he has been legal adviser for U. S. SERVICE & SHIPPING CORPORATION since its formation February 1941; met JACOB N. GOLOS two or three times in 1941 incident to organization of company but claims never suspicious GOLOS inspired formation of company or directed it; further, that he never had any idea U. S. SERVICE & SHIPPING CORPORATION was other than strictly commercial venture on part of JOHN H. REYNOLDS. States his first knowledge of REYNOLDS' having negotiated \$15,000 loan from LEMENT HARRIS or EARL BROWDER in early 1941 came in spring of 1947 when he questioned REYNOLDS after ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY had insinuated to BANNERMAN that some features of company unknown to him might prove very embarrassing.



These funds traced to his personal checking account at Chase National Bank, Garfield Branch.

*Shapiro says copy to
Defendant re: BROWDER
10-11-48
2012 10-11-48
10-11-48*

*9/4/48
1cc Cunniff
Erm*

*OK
8/1
10-11-48
10-11-48
10-11-48*

APPROVED AND FORWARDED: *Edward J. [Signature]* SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE

ENCLOSURE DO NOT WRITE IN THESE SPACES

165-56402-3500

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EX-53

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SYNOPSIS
(Continued)

New York City. Review of REYNOLDS' personal checking account at the Bank of New York, 63rd and Madison Avenue, reflects that check dated March 4, 1941 in the amount of \$10,000.00 charged to his account made payable to Chase National Bank, this check being initial deposit in account of U. S. SERVICE & SHIPPING CORPORATION. On this same date, March 4, 1941, there was a deposit in the account of JOHN H. REYNOLDS at the Bank of New York of \$8000.00 in cash. Substantial amount of funds paid by REYNOLDS to BROWDER through BENTLEY determined to have been charged against account of JOHN H. REYNOLDS at Chase National Bank, Garfield Branch.

- P -

REFERENCE:

Bureau File 65-56402
Report of SA FRANCIS D. O'BRIEN, New York, 8/31/48

DETAILS:

Pursuant to Bureau teletype and letter dated August 31, 1948, both of which set out certain investigation requested by the Criminal Division of the Department, the following investigation was conducted on September 1, 2 and 3, 1948:

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NY 65-14603

The following investigation was conducted by SAs THOMAS G. SPENCER and JOSEPH M. KELLY on September 1 and 2, 1948.

CHARLES S. BANNERMAN, partner in the law firm of Clark, Carr and Ellis, 120 Broadway, New York City, advised upon interview at his office on September 1, 1948 that his first knowledge of U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation came in the early part of 1941 when he was asked by Mr. JOSEPH F. MANN, a senior associate in the firm, to assist in drawing up articles of incorporation and performing other legal work incidental to the formation of the above name corporation. Mr. BANNERMAN stated that it was his understanding that JOHN H. REYNOLDS had come into Clark, Carr and Ellis through his acquaintance with Mr. ELLIS of the firm and he further stated that Mr. MANN is now General Counsel of the Union Pacific Railroad with offices in New York City. It was definitely established that Mr. CARR of the law firm did not participate whatsoever in the initial conversations concerning the firm nor at any time thereafter, according to Mr. BANNERMAN'S best knowledge.

With respect to the actual formation of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, Mr. BANNERMAN said he recalls that when he first heard of the matter, Mr. REYNOLDS came into the office and displayed a cablegram from Intourist, Moscow, briefly directing that steps should be taken by REYNOLDS to form a corporation for the purpose of forwarding parcels to Russia and exclusive licensee of Intourist. According to Mr. BANNERMAN, he drew the articles of incorporation for the firm and shortly thereafter prepared a contract between the corporation and World Tourists, Inc., the latter firm being designated a sub-agent to receive parcels and prepare packages for shipment to Russia.

BANNERMAN declared that to the best of his knowledge and belief all of the initial operating funds for the corporation were paid in by JOHN H. REYNOLDS and he stated that not until 1947 did he ever hear or have reason to believe that at the time the corporation was organized, REYNOLDS had borrowed \$15,000 in connection with part of his original plan for operation of the company.

On the occasion of this interview, Mr. BANNERMAN advised that he believed REYNOLDS first told him that he had negotiated a \$15,000 loan either immediately after REYNOLDS had been questioned by Bureau agents in 1947 or shortly after REYNOLDS' appearance before the Grand Jury in September 1947. BANNERMAN contended throughout that he had never cared to know any more

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about the firm than was absolutely necessary for his use in handling the legal work incident thereto. He said he did recall having asked REYNOLDS in the early part of 1941 how it happened that the latter was selected by the Russian Government as their exclusive licensee in this country and REYNOLDS explained that he had made a study of Soviet economy and had become acquainted personally with an official, whom he did not identify, who was instrumental in endorsing him in this venture. It was further learned from BANNERMAN that he had met the late JACOB M. GOLOS two or three times in the offices of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York City, and that these meetings had been concerned with the latter firm's operations inasmuch as GOLOS was president of World Tourist, Inc., at that time. He said he did not realize that GOLOS had previously been convicted of being an unregistered agent of a foreign principal and was never suspicious of GOLOS although he stated he assumed he must have been an employee of the Russian Government.

Mr. BANNERMAN stated positively that at no time did he have any indication whatsoever that GOLOS had either inspired the formation of U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation or had anything to do with directing its operations. It was also learned from BANNERMAN that the firm had rented a safety deposit box in the Fifth Avenue Branch of the Chase National Bank and that so far as he knew there was no other corporate safety deposit box nor had any of the officers at any time maintained a box for corporate use.

According to BANNERMAN, after REYNOLDS had told him sometime in 1947 that coincident with the formation of the corporation, he had negotiated a "personal loan" of \$15,000, he never pressed REYNOLDS for an exact explanation of the details of this loan but did learn that REYNOLDS claimed he regarded it as a personal matter, not connected with the affairs of the corporation and that REYNOLDS further maintained to him that the proceeds of the loan had never become co-mingled with corporate funds. He said his best understanding was that REYNOLDS had devised this loan for the purpose of securing himself financially against loss arising out of his investment in the firm because of interference by the Russian Government in the operations of the company and BANNERMAN pointed out that at the time the firm began business, REYNOLDS was required to and did deposit the sum of \$10,000 in the State Bank of Moscow to the credit of Intourist. REYNOLDS maintained to BANNERMAN that he felt as a business proposition he should have some security for this Moscow deposit and accordingly had insisted upon this "loan" of \$15,000.

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On September 2, 1948, Mr. BANNERMAN said that since agents visit the previous day, he had conferred telephonically with Mr. REYNOLDS and had secured some further information from the latter concerning the company. He said REYNOLDS told him that he had met JACOB N. GOLOS through HERBERT KOLEFRANK, who was at that time editor of "Soviet Russia Today" and that after he had discussed with GOLOS his plans to form a company to forward reels to Russia he had told GOLOS that he would have to have a \$15,000 loan to secure himself financially. BANNERMAN continued that REYNOLDS related that GOLOS had said that he did not have that sum of money and that REYNOLDS would have to see EARL BROWDER about it. REYNOLDS claimed to BANNERMAN that he did in fact confer with BROWDER for this purpose and also to make inquiry of him concerning GOLOS and upon BROWDER'S statement that the money would be forthcoming, the money was delivered shortly thereafter in cash by LEMENT UPTON HARRIS.

While discussing this matter further with Mr. BANNERMAN on September 2, 1948, agents learned that Mr. BANNERMAN had inquired that date of Mr. REYNOLDS whether the latter had ever made the statement that BANNERMAN had been cognizant of this loan matter within a matter of months after the formation of the company. According to BANNERMAN, REYNOLDS denied having made this statement to anyone. BANNERMAN'S recollection had been refreshed further and he stated that he never recalled that his first knowledge of this loan came to him probably in February of 1947 during the time ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY had been an officer and employee of the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation and was engaged in a dispute with REYNOLDS concerning overance pay allegedly due her. BANNERMAN recalls that Miss BENTLEY asked to confer with BANNERMAN privately and that on that occasion she told BANNERMAN that there was considerably more to the situation than he apparently had realized and that because of the "characters" involved there were apt to be some embarrassing repercussions which might effect BANNERMAN as well as REYNOLDS. As a result of these innuendoes, BANNERMAN asked REYNOLDS if he knew what Miss BENTLEY apparently had in mind and it was at that time that REYNOLDS explained to him his having negotiated this loan in the manner above described. BANNERMAN remarked that he never felt duty bound to "cross-examine" a client about the type of people the latter might be dealing with and as a matter of fact he did not want to know any more than was necessary for him to handle REYNOLDS' legal affairs and those of the corporation.

Mr. BANNERMAN further stated that in November and December of 1947, on instructions from REYNOLDS, he had two or three conferences with LEMENT UPTON HARRIS relative to repayment of the outstanding balance of \$7,000 of a \$15,000 loan and that these conferences resulted in REYNOLDS drawing a

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personal check for \$7,000 payable to LEWENT HARRIS and this check being delivered by BANNERMAN to HARRIS in the former's office at which time a general release was executed by HARRIS acknowledging receipt of \$15,000.

It was also learned from Mr. BANNERMAN that it was a considerable time after REYNOLDS kept his dinner engagement with A. B. ~~GRONOV~~ in the Vanderbilt Hotel in New York City in April 1945 that he had mentioned this meeting to BANNERMAN and at that time REYNOLDS stated he had been told by the FBI that this man, who was introduced to him as a relief organization official, actually was a Soviet espionage agent. Mr. BANNERMAN was most cooperative throughout both interviews and evinced every willingness to cooperate although he reiterated his ignorance of any matters except those he had reason to know in order to discharge his duties as attorney for REYNOLDS. (S) U

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NY 65-14603

The following investigation was conducted by SA (A) GERALD J. VAN DORN on September 1 and 2, 1948:

INVESTIGATION AT CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
18 Pine Street
New York, New York

Confidential Informant T-1 checked the records of the CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Head Office, 18 Pine Street, New York, New York, to determine whether any of the subjects of this investigation at any time maintained safe-deposit boxes with CHASE.

The following schedule reflects results of T-1's search:

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY

Safe-deposit box currently maintained at CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Grand Central Branch, 422 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York.

RAY ELSON (MRS. JOSEPH ELSON)

Safe-deposit box rented 1/29/47 at CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Grand Central Branch. Box surrendered 4/12/48.

ANATOLY A. GROMOV

No record of safe-deposit box in GROMOV'S name at CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.

JOHN H. REYNOLDS

Safe-deposit box rented 4/14/41 at CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Fifth Avenue Branch. Box surrendered 7/21/42.

U.S. SERVICE & SHIPPING CORP.

Safe-deposit box rented 7/21/42 at CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Fifth Avenue Branch. Box surrendered 2/20/47.

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Confidential Informant T-1 advised that his records reflected no evidence of any safe-deposit box maintained at his head office or any of the branches of his SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY in the names of EARL BROWDER, LEMENT UPHAM HARRIS, or GRACE P. REYNOLDS.

INVESTIGATION AT CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
Garfield Branch
200 Fifth Avenue
New York, New York

Confidential Informant T-2 made available the records of the CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Garfield Branch, relating to safe-deposit box 513-B, which box was rented in the name of U.S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION, 212 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, and which box was rented on July 21, 1942. It will be noted that the corporate safe-deposit box was rented on the same date that JOHN H. REYNOLDS surrendered his box to the same branch. The records reflect that the prepaid rental applicable to the REYNOLDS' box was applied toward partial payment of the rental of the safe-deposit box of the U.S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION. The annual rental for both boxes was \$10.00, according to the records.

A review of the file containing the corporation papers relating to authorizations for the various officers who would have access to the corporate safe-deposit box, disclosed that JOHN H. REYNOLDS, ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, GRACE F. REYNOLDS and RAY ELSON had authorized access to safe-deposit box #513-B, as set out below:

<u>Date Authorization Filed</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Authorization Cancelled</u>
7/21/42	JOHN H. REYNOLDS, Pres. ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, V.P.-Sec.	1/11/43
1/11/43	JOHN H. REYNOLDS, Pres.-Treas. ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, V.P.-Sec. GRACE F. REYNOLDS, Vice Pres.	4/6/45
4/6/45	JOHN H. REYNOLDS, Pres. ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, Vice Pres. GRACE F. REYNOLDS, Vice Pres. RAY ELSON, Sec.	10/25/45

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<u>Date Authorization Filed</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Date Authorization Cancelled</u>
10/25/45	JOHN H. REYNOLDS, Pres.-Tréas. GRACE F. REYNOLDS, Vice Pres. ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, V.P.-Sec.	2/3/47
1/29/47	JOHN H. REYNOLDS, Pres. GRACE F. REYNOLDS, Vice Pres.	2/20/47

It will be noted that the safe-deposit box was surrendered by GRACE F. REYNOLDS, acting for the corporation, on February 20, 1947, for the reason that the corporation had "no further use" for the box. It is noted further that the authorization papers received by the SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY on January 29, 1947 were dated January 25, 1947, and reflected the signature of CHARLES S. BANNERMAN as secretary of the corporation, in addition to the signature of JOHN H. REYNOLDS as president. There was no evidence among the records, however, that BANNERMAN ever had authority to enter the instant box.

The "access slips" relating to safe-deposit box #513-B were examined for the period July 21, 1942 to February 20, 1947. It will be noted that each "access slip" contains spaces providing for the signature of the box holder, a date stamp, a time stamp reflecting the time the box was entered and the time the box was returned to the vault, a space in which is recorded the number of the booth in which the box holder examines his safe-deposit box, as well as the space for recording the number of persons who accompanied the box holder into the booth or into the vault. These slips which are numbered serially are signed by the vault attendant who permitted access to the box.

The following schedule reflects the SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY record of all visitations made to the box of the U.S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION during the instant period.

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Access Slip No.	Date	In	Time Out	Visitor	Accompanying Persons	Vault Attendant
78538	7/21/42	10:16 AM	10:26 AM	JOHN H. REYNOLDS	0	J. E. BUCKLEY
78544	7/21/42	11:52 AM	11:55 AM	ELIZ. T. BENTLEY	0	"
78562	7/22/42	12:15 PM	12:19 PM	JOHN H. REYNOLDS	0	"
78648	7/29/42	10:55 AM	10:56 AM	JOHN H. REYNOLDS	0	M. MICHEL
78800	8/6/42	11:13 AM	11:15 AM	JOHN H. REYNOLDS	0	F. BOYLE
78795	8/6/42	9:25 AM	9:29 AM	ELIZ. T. BENTLEY	0	M. MICHEL
79171	9/2/42	2:54 PM	2:58 PM	JOHN H. REYNOLDS	0	S. MURPHY
79254	9/9/42	1:55 PM	2:03 PM	JOHN H. REYNOLDS	0	"
79493	9/24/42	3:53 PM	3:55 PM	ELIZ. T. BENTLEY	0	A. KIENZ
79666	10/2/42	1:45 PM	1:49 PM	ELIZ. T. BENTLEY	0	J. E. BUCKLEY
79687	10/5/42	10:41 AM	10:43 AM	JOHN H. REYNOLDS	0	"
79894	10/16/42	11:04 AM	11:06 AM	JOHN H. REYNOLDS	0	"
81089	12/22/42	10:30 AM	10:36 AM	JOHN H. REYNOLDS	0	"
81184	12/28/42	10:33 AM	10:37 AM	ELIZ. T. BENTLEY	0	A. KIENZ
81597	1/15/43	3:55 PM	3:59 PM	ELIZ. T. BENTLEY	0	"
1744	1/22/43	3:28 PM	3:32 PM	ELIZ. T. BENTLEY	0	"
1730	1/22/43	12:43 PM	12:46 PM	ELIZ. T. BENTLEY	0	J. E. BUCKLEY
4802	6/25/43	12:16 PM	12:18 PM	ELIZ. T. BENTLEY	0	"
5521	7/31/43	11:18 AM	11:22 AM	ELIZ. T. BENTLEY	0	W. F. MUNCH
5175	9/7/43	3:18 PM	3:23 PM	ELIZ. T. BENTLEY	0	"
5818	9/30/43	12:33 PM	12:35 PM	ELIZ. T. BENTLEY	0	J. E. BUCKLEY
7883	11/15/43	11:15 AM	11:31 AM	JOHN H. REYNOLDS	0	"
5593	1/27/44	12:23 PM	12:24 PM	JOHN H. REYNOLDS	0	R. A. HOSKINS
610	1/28/44	11:11 AM	11:20 AM	ELIZ. T. BENTLEY	0	"
296	2/23/44	10:20 AM	10:24 AM	ELIZ. T. BENTLEY	0	"
305	2/23/44	11:54 AM	12:00 M	ELIZ. T. BENTLEY	0	"
259	3/31/44	12:59 PM	1/12 PM	JOHN H. REYNOLDS	0	"
021	6/16/44	11:29 AM	11:30 AM	ELIZ. T. BENTLEY	0	H. BAUM
143	7/27/44	12:46 PM	12:48 PM	ELIZ. T. BENTLEY	0	"
724	11/22/44	12:46 PM	12:48 PM	JOHN H. REYNOLDS	0	"
342	1/15/45	12:08 PM	12:09 PM	ELIZ. T. BENTLEY	0	R. A. HOSKINS
	3/27/45	2:30 PM	2:37 PM	ELIZ. T. BENTLEY	0	"
	4/3/45	10:40 AM	10:45 AM	ELIZ. T. BENTLEY	1	"
1	5/22/45	2:33 PM	2:39 PM	RAY ELSON	0	E. B. FAYRS
70	2/20/47	2:48 PM	2:54 PM	GRACE F. REYNOLDS (Mrs. JOHN H.)	0	"

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Confidential Informant T-2 advised that the "access slips" will reflect no information as to the number of persons accompanying a box holder into the bank unless the person or persons accompanying the box holder actually entered the booth and/or the vault with the box holder. T-2 stated that the SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY as a matter of policy, makes no effort whatever to identify persons accompanying a box holder, and that the box holder is entitled to permit anyone he or she desires to accompany said box holder into the booth or the vault.

It will be noted that the above schedule reflects no record of any persons accompanying REYNOLDS, BENTLEY, ELSON and Mrs. REYNOLDS, with the exception that on April 3, 1945, from 10:40 AM to 10:45 AM, one unidentified person accompanied ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY at the time she had access to the corporation box.

Confidential Informant T-2 advised further that his records reflect that JOHN H. REYNOLDS rented a safe-deposit box in his own name at the Fifth Avenue Branch of the CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, on April 14, 1941.

On April 25, 1941, according to the SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY records, REYNOLDS appointed ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY as his deputy to have access to his box, which was numbered 313-B. Both REYNOLDS and BENTLEY are indicated by the records to have had right of access to the box until July 21, 1942, on which date box 313-B was surrendered by REYNOLDS and the corporation box #513-B was rented.

Confidential Informant T-1 made a search among appropriate records of the CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, for the purpose of attempting to establish the identities of the company employees who were on duty as vault attendants at the Fifth Avenue Branch of the company during the period, July 21, 1942 through May 22, 1945, and also as of February 20, 1947, it being noted the foregoing dates include all dates on which entry was had to the safe-deposit box of U.S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION. There follows a listing of the names of the pertinent company employees:

Name	Period Stationed at Fifth Avenue Branch	Present Company Assignment
JOHN EDWARD BUCKLEY	7/16/41-1/15/44	Grand Central Branch 422 Lexington Avenue New York City
MARTIN B. MICHEL	11/16/41-11/19/45	Audit Force, Head Office 18 Pine Street New York City

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Name	Period Stationed at Fifth Avenue Branch	Present Company Assignment
ALBERT KIENZ	10/6/42-5/10/43	Head Office 18 Pine Street New York City
WILLIAM F. MUNCH	5/12/43-11/15/43	Retired, 11/15/43
HENRY BAUM	11/15/43-1/12/45	Transferred Chase National Bank, Head Office, 18 Pine Street, New York City
<u>R. A. HOSKINS</u>	11/15/43-6/23/45	Resigned, 6/23/45
<u>E. B. EAYRS</u>	1/12/45-2/24/47	Head Office 18 Pine Street New York City
NICHOLAS SPERDEL	5/15/46-2/24/47	Garfield Branch 200 Fifth Avenue New York City

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that WILLIAM F. MUNCH, who retired from the CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY on November 15, 1943, is now employed, according to his most recent information, at the PENNSYLVANIA EXCHANGE BANK, 32nd Street and 7th Avenue, New York, New York.

Confidential Informant T-1 advised that R. A. HOSKINS resigned on June 23, 1945 to accept employment with "WILL J. PARKER, Secretary of a trade organization". He advised that on June 28, 1945, the SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY received an inquiry regarding HOSKINS from the AMERICAN SURETY COMPANY, 100 Broadway, New York, New York, relating to HOSKINS' contemplated employment with PARKER'S organization, which was not further identified. T-1 advised that as of June 23, 1945, HOSKINS' residence address was 109-17 208th Street, Queens Village, Queens, New York.

It is noted that the Queens Telephone Directory for 1948 reflects a listing of the same ROY A. HOSKINS at 109-17 208th Street; telephone number, Hollis 5-2704.

Inquiry was made of Confidential Informant T-1 regarding F. DOYLE and S. MURPHY, CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY employees whose names

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appeared on "access slips" relating to the U.S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION as of August 6, 1942 and September 2, 1942 respectively. T-1 stated that these individuals were FRANK DOYLE and SAMUEL MURPHY, neither of whom were regularly assigned to the Fifth Avenue Branch, but who in all probability, served at that branch as relief vault attendants for very short periods of time. T-1 advised that FRANK DOYLE retired recently and is no longer employed, to the best of his knowledge. He stated that DOYLE'S most recent address, according to his records, is 64 Columbia Avenue, Jersey City, New Jersey. T-1 stated that SAMUEL MURPHY is still employed by the CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY on the Audit Force of the Head Office, at 18 Pine Street, New York, New York.

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JOHN B. BUCKLEY, CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Grand Central Branch, 422 Lexington Avenue, who was employed as vault attendant at the Fifth Avenue Branch of the CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY from July 16, 1941 through January 15, 1944, advised that he is completely unable to recall the names or any circumstances pertaining to U.S. SERVICE AND SHIPPING CORPORATION, JOHN H. REYNOLDS, GRACE F. REYNOLDS, ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY, or RAY ELSON. He stated that the volume of safe-deposit box entries at the Fifth Avenue Branch is very large and that he did not normally become acquainted with any of the box holders.

Photographs of LEMENT UPHAM HARRIS and EARL BROWDER were exhibited to BUCKLEY, without results pertinent to this case. He advised that he could not associate said photographs with any individuals that he had ever recalled having seen in the Fifth Avenue Branch, or in any other branch of the CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY. He stated that the photograph of HARRIS meant nothing whatever to him, but that he, of course, recognized BROWDER'S photograph as a public figure who had received considerable newspaper publicity.

NICHOLAS CARL STOMMEL, CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, Garfield Branch, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, was interviewed with reference to his employment as vault attendant at the Fifth Avenue Branch, CHASE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, May 15, 1946 through February 24, 1947. It is noted that the only date on which the U.S. SERVICE SHIPPING CORPORATION safe-deposit box was entered while STOMMEL was on duty, was February 20, 1947, on which date GRACE F. REYNOLDS surrendered the box.

STOMMEL, who resides at 5976 68th Street, Maspeth, Long Island, New York, stated that as of February 20, 1947, the Fifth Avenue Branch was in the process of closing and moving its records for the purpose of consolidating the Fifth Avenue Branch with the Garfield Branch. He advised that during the latter part of January, and throughout February, until February 27, 1947, when the branch closed, his duties consisted principally of reporting to the Fifth Avenue Branch to open safe-deposit vaults, after which he would proceed to the Garfield Branch in connection with the setting up of the Fifth Avenue Branch records at the Garfield Branch. He advised definitely on February 20, 1947, at 2:48 P.M., at which time the subject corporation's box was entered, he was not in the Fifth Avenue Branch.

Photographs of LEMENT UPHAM HARRIS and EARL BROWDER were exhibited to STOMMEL, who advised that he had never seen either of these individuals in or outside of the bank, to the best of his knowledge.

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Investigation at 109-17 208th Street, Queens Village, the residence of ROY A. HOSKINS, reflected that no one was presently living at this address. Mrs. CHARLES PLASS, 109-12 208th Street, Queens Village, the next door neighbor of HOSKINS, advised that the HOSKINS family were spending a vacation at their summer cottage on Long Island. Mrs. PLASS was unable to state the exact whereabouts of this cottage, but advised it was her opinion that the HOSKINS family will return to New York City after the Labor Day holiday.

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The following investigation was conducted on September 1 and 2, 1948 by SAA Gerald J. VanDorn:

Investigation at Chase National Bank,
Head Office,
18 Pine Street,
New York, New York

Confidential Informant T-4 made a search of the Central Files of the Head Office of the Chase National Bank for the purpose of determining whether any of the names listed below were indicated to have had accounts with the bank at any time. This search resulted as follows:

ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY

- Savings accounts #19308 opened January 24, 1944 at the Fifth Avenue Branch of the Chase National Bank; changed to savings account #19558 on April 6, 1946, "apparently due to BENTLEY's having lost her pass book"; changed to savings account #19808 on December 10, 1946, reason not indicated; transferred on March 11, 1947 at the Garfield Branch of the Chase National Bank, savings account #21-1879 and closed on July 1, 1947.

EARL BROWDER

- Closed account maintained prior to 1937 at Stuyvesant Square Branch of the Chase National Bank, which branch was subsequently sold to the Manufacturers Trust Company. It will be noted that investigation at the Manufacturers Trust Company disclosed that subsequent to 1937, BROWDER did not reopen this account.

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RAY ELSON (Mrs. JOSEPH ELSON) -

Special checking account opened April 3, 1945 at the Fifth Avenue Branch of the Chase National Bank; transferred on September 12, 1946 to the Grand Central Branch of the Chase National Bank; and on September 9, 1947 converted into a joint special checking account with JOSEPH ELSON.

[ANATOLE GROMOV**CLEMENT UPHAM HARRIS**

- No record.] (X) u

- Checking account opened July 2, 1919 at Broad Street Branch of the Chase National Bank and closed on April 1, 1947.

GRACE F. REYNOLDS

- Open checking account maintained at 34th Street Branch of the Chase National Bank.

JOHN HAZARD REYNOLDS

- Closed checking account at the Fifth Avenue Branch of the Chase National Bank. It will be noted that about the latter part of February, 1947 or early in March, 1947, the Fifth Avenue Branch was closed and absorbed by the Garfield Branch of the Chase National Bank.

**UNITED STATES SERVICE AND
SHIPPING CORPORATION**

- Closed account at the Fifth Avenue Branch of the Chase National Bank, now the Garfield Branch.

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Investigation at the Archives of the
Chase National Bank,
178 Pearl Street,
New York, New York

The investigation set out below was conducted for the purpose of determining, if possible, the nature and source of the funds (\$20,000) representing the paid-in capital of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, which funds were determined to have been deposited to the corporate account during March, 1941.

The ledger sheets pertaining to the checking account of the United States Service and Shipping Corporation, 212 Fifth Avenue, Room 1900, New York, New York were examined. It is noted that this account was originally opened and maintained at the Fifth Avenue Branch of the Chase National Bank.

The ledger sheets reflect that the opening deposit in the account was made on March 4, 1941 in the amount of \$10,000. The only other deposits made in March, 1941 consisted of \$3,000 on March 5, 1941 and \$2,000 on March 20, 1941. These three items, it will be noted, total \$20,000, which has been ascertained to have been the paid-in capitalization of the corporation. No checks were charged against this account during March, 1941 in excess of \$100, with the exception of a check paid on March 5, 1941 in the amount of \$10,000. The balance in the account as of March 31, 1941 was \$8,862.99.

The deposit tickets pertaining to the above deposits were not available for examination for the reason that the Chase National Bank maintains a Destruction Program providing for the destruction of all deposit tickets after seven years. No deposit tickets relating to this account are available in the Archives prior to April 14, 1941.

It is noted that "general ledger tickets", including debit memoranda and credit memoranda, such as, cable transfers, etc., are retained for a period of eight years, while individual ledger sheets are retained for ten years.

It is pointed out that the Chase National Bank does not use the Recordak System and that there is not available any film record of checks drawn against accounts or deposited in accounts in the Chase National Bank.

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The ledger sheets pertaining to the account of JOHN H. REYNOLDS, 212 Fifth Avenue, Room 1900, New York, New York were examined. The records disclosed that the opening deposit in this account was made on April 7, 1941 in the amount of \$1,500.

It was noted that it was subsequently determined from Confidential Informant T-5 that this opening deposit consisted of a check for \$1,500 drawn by JOHN H. REYNOLDS on his personal account at the Bank of New York, Madison Avenue and 63rd Street, New York, New York.

The only sizable deposits made in this account during the period April 7, 1941 and June 30, 1941 were as follows:

<u>Date</u>	<u>Deposit</u>
April 7, 1941	\$ 1,500
April 15, 1941	202
May 1, 1941	300
May 15, 1941	400
May 20, 1941	2,000
May 29, 1941	500
June 12, 1941	500
June 30, 1941	500

No attempt is being made at this time to examine any deposit tickets relating to the above deposits.

During the same period, April 7, 1941 to June 30, 1941, miscellaneous small checks were paid in the account, there being one large item of \$1,000 paid on May 23, 1941.

The balance of the account as of June 30, 1941 was \$1,972.43.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA (A) GERALD J. VAN DORN on September 3, 1948:

INVESTIGATION AT CHASE NATIONAL BANK
34th Street Branch
40 West 34th Street
New York, New York

Confidential Informant T-5 was contacted at the 34th Street Branch of the CHASE NATIONAL BANK with reference to the accounts pertaining to GRACE F. REYNOLDS and/or JOHN H. REYNOLDS, for the purpose of attempting to locate a record of a deposit, probably cash, of about \$7,000.00, and the record of the payment of a check for \$8,000.00 sometime early in March, 1941 or thereabouts.

T-5 made available the ledger sheets for the account of Mrs. GRACE F. REYNOLDS, 825 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York, and for the joint Special Account of GRACE F. REYNOLDS and/or JOHN H. REYNOLDS, 825 Fifth Avenue, New York, New York. These sheets were reviewed for the period February 1, 1941 through April 30, 1941. No check in the amount of \$8,000.00 was paid in either account during the period. The largest check being paid during the period was a check for \$2,000, paid on March 6, 1941 in the joint Special Account. No deposit approximating \$7,000.00 was noted in either account during the period. Deposits in the account of GRACE F. REYNOLDS were nominal while the deposits in the joint Special Account consisted principally of \$2,000.00 deposited each month within the first three days of the month.

In view of the specific nature of this inquiry, no further investigation was conducted.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA (A) GERALD J. VAN DORN on September 2, 1948:

Confidential Informant T-4 made available a transcript of the account of LEWENT UPHAM HARRIS, maintained at the Broad Street Branch of the CHASE NATIONAL BANK, 11 Broad Street, New York, New York. This transcript covers the period January 1, 1941 through December 31, 1941.

A review of the transcript disclosed this account to be extremely inactive, the balance as of January 1, 1941 being \$2,552.21; deposits during the period consisting of four deposits in the amount of \$25.00 each; only one check being paid in the account during the two-year period, an item of \$1,000.00 paid on September 23, 1942, and the balance as of September 23, 1942, \$1,652.21. There was no activity subsequent to this date, the balance as of December 31, 1942 being the same.

The instant transcript relating to HARRIS' account is being retained in this case file.

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The following investigation was conducted by SA THOMAS G. SPENCER at the Chase National Bank, Garfield Branch, 23rd Street and Fifth Avenue, New York City. In an effort to determine the source of the funds paid by JOHN H. REYNOLDS through ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY to EARL BROWDER, the personal checking account of JOHN H. REYNOLDS at the above mentioned bank was examined and the following schedule is set forth:

PAYMENTS MADE TO EARL BROWDER

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>
6/10/46	\$ 200.00
6/21/46	200.00
6/26/46	300.00
7/11/46	250.00
7/18/46	250.00
7/25/46	250.00
8/1/46	550.00
9/3/46	500.00
10/1/46	500.00

WITHDRAWALS (CHECKS) ON PERSONAL ACCOUNT OF JOHN H. REYNOLDS

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Unidentified	
6/19/46	\$ 300.00
6/25/46	300.00
7/10/46	250.00
Unidentified	
7/24/46	250.00
Unidentified	
8/28/46	500.00
9/30/46	500.00

A review of the financial records of the U. S. SERVICE & SHIPPING CORPORATION reflects that dividends were paid in the amount of \$8000.00 in amounts of \$2000.00, \$2000.00 and \$4000.00 covering the period from July 2, 1946 to November 27, 1946. In an effort to determine the depository of these dividend checks, the personal account of JOHN H. REYNOLDS at the Chase National Bank, Garfield Branch, was examined and as a result of this examination the following schedule is set forth:

DIVIDENDS PAID

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>
7/2/46	\$2000.00
10/1/46	2000.00
11/27/46	4000.00

DEPOSITS IN THE JOHN H. REYNOLDS PERSONAL ACCOUNT AT CHASE NATIONAL BANK

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>
7/2/46	\$3,308.00
10/1/46	2,000.00
11/27/46	4,000.00

The deposit ticket in the amount of \$3,308.00 mentioned above was not immediately available; however, since the dividends of November 27 and October 1, 1946 were immediately deposited in REYNOLDS'

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personal account at the Chase National Bank, it is believed that the deposit on July 2, 1946 in the amount of \$3,308.00 constitutes a dividend check of \$2000.00 augmented by other items, making up the total of \$3,308.00.

During the investigation of Mrs. RAY ELSON in the GREGORY CASE, Mr. J. C. HEADDEN of the Comptroller's Department, National City Bank, 55 Wall Street, New York City, advised that Mrs. ELSON had what is known as a Special Checking Account at various branches of the National City Bank, and over a period of years had her accounts at the Fifth Avenue Branch, their Washington Square Branch, their 51st Street Branch, and the last account she had, which was closed in April 1945, was at their East Midtown Branch, 42nd Street, New York City.

An examination of her account was made and it was noted that her deposits were made on the average of once or twice a month, such deposits never being in excess of \$60.00. The only withdrawals made against the account were usually one or two checks, approximately in the amount of \$50.00 to \$60.00.

The files of the New York Office do not reflect any known banking connections of Mrs. ELSON since 1945.

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The following information was furnished to SAA JACOB I. BROWN by Confidential Informant T-3 at the Bank of New York and Fifth Avenue Bank, 63rd Street and Madison Avenue, New York City.

Checking accounts are maintained by JOHN H. REYNOLDS, GRACE F. REYNOLDS; there are also maintained accounts in the names of GRACE F. REYNOLDS, Special, JOHN H. and/or GRACE F. REYNOLDS, Joint Special Account, and GRACE F. REYNOLDS, Lunchon Account.

The account of JOHN H. REYNOLDS was opened June 1, 1928. The balance in the account on June 2, 1941 was \$2,290.95. The following items which are pertinent to this investigation were noted. On March 4, 1941 there was deposited \$8000.00 in cash. The deposit ticket reflects that this consisted of \$2000.00 in \$20 bills, \$2000.00 in \$10 bills, \$1000.00 in \$50 bills and \$3000 in \$1000 bills.

On March 18, 1941 there was a mail deposit in the amount of \$3500.00, consisting of three checks as follows: \$2000.00, \$1000.00, \$500.00. The \$2000.00 check above noted was given immediate credit, indicating that it came from instant bank.

Withdrawals from the account pertinent to this investigation were noted as follows: On March 5, 1941 there was charged against the account an item of \$10,000.00. Examination of Recordak film disclosed that this item was Check No. 3739 dated March 4, 1941. The payee was noted as the Chase National Bank. On March 21, 1941 a charge of \$2000.00 to the account was reflected as consisting of Check No. 3768 dated March 20, 1941. The payee on this check was the U. S. Service and Shipping Corporation. On April 8, 1941 there was a charge to the account in the amount of \$1500.00. Examination of the records of the bank reflected that this consisted of Check No. 3792 dated April 7, 1941 payable to the Chase National Bank.

The account of JOHN H. REYNOLDS and/or GRACE F. REYNOLDS, Joint Special Account, was opened February 4, 1932. Examination of the deposits to this account for the period January 2, 1941 to March 31, 1941 failed to reflect any large cash deposits which would be pertinent to this investigation.

On February 27, 1941 Check No. 100 dated February 26, 1941 in the amount of \$3000.00, payable to JOHN H. REYNOLDS was drawn against this account. A corresponding deposit in the amount of \$3000.00 was noted under date of February 27, 1941 in the account of JOHN H. REYNOLDS previously discussed.

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On March 18, 1941 Check No. 161 dated March 17, 1941 in the amount of \$2000.00 payable to JOHN H. REYNOLDS was drawn against the Joint Special Account. This item corresponds to the deposit of March 18, 1941 in the account of JOHN H. REYNOLDS previously noted.

The account of GRACE F. REYNOLDS which was opened on January 13, 1930 and closed December 5, 1941 was examined. There was no activity noted in the account from January 2, 1941 through March 31, 1941, the balance remaining constant at \$339.09.

The GRACE F. REYNOLDS Special Account was opened September 12, 1941. The balance as of January 2, 1941 was \$13,391.56. An examination of this account for the period January 2, 1941 through March 31, 1941 failed to reflect items pertinent to this investigation.

The GRACE F. REYNOLDS Luncheon Account was closed in April 1938.

The JOHN H. REYNOLDS account was examined for the months of June through November 1946, inclusive. The following deposits were noted during this period:

<u>DATE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
June 10, 1946	\$ 250.00
July 3, 1946	533.00
July 8, 1946	1,000.00
August 1946	0.00
September 1946	0.00
October 1946	0.00
November 1946	0.00

The ledger sheets reflect that the following checks in amounts of \$100.00 or over during this period:

<u>DATE</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
June 1946	0.00
July 8, 1946	100.00
July 10, 1946	215.00
August 1946	0.00
September 1946	0.00
October 1, 1946	200.00
October 10, 1946	300.00
November 12, 1946	100.00

The GRACE F. REYNOLDS Special Account was examined for the period June 1946 through November 1946, inclusive. The balance in this account as of June 1, 1946 was \$11,461.82. The account reflected the following activity:

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DEPOSITS

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>
June 1946	\$ 0.00
July 3, 1946	750.00
August 1946	0.00
September 1946	0.00
October 1946	0.00
November 8, 1946	1,500.00

WITHDRAWALS

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>
June 21, 1946	\$ 300.00
July 1946	0.00
August 1946	0.00
September 1946	0.00
October 1946	0.00
November 1946	0.00

The above is the entire activity in this account.

The GRACE F. REYNOLDS and/or JOHN H. REYNOLDS Joint Special Account was examined for the period of June 1946 through November 1946 inclusive. The balance of the account as of June 1, 1946 was \$8,518.00.

DEPOSITS

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>
June 1946	0.00
July 1946	0.00
August 1946	0.00
September 1946	0.00
October 7, 1946	100.00
November 13, 1946	11,839.00
November 27, 1946	3,723.26

WITHDRAWALS

<u>Date</u>	<u>Amount</u>
June 7, 1946	\$ 425.00
June 12, 1946	125.00
July 25, 1946	350.00
August 1946	0.00
September 1946	0.00
October 19, 1946	100.00
November 1, 1946	750.00
November 19, 1946	7,900.00
November 22, 1946	140.00
November 25, 1946	4,000.00

The above is the entire activity reflected in this account.

One of the purposes of examining this account was to determine, if possible, the source of the funds paid by REYNOLDS to EARL BROWDER. Examination of these accounts reflected only one possible item that might possibly be identified with the transactions between REYNOLDS and BROWDER. It is noted from the examination of the GRACE F. REYNOLDS Special Account that on June 21, 1946 there was a withdrawal of \$300.00. On June 26, 1946, it will be noted, \$300.00 was paid to EARL BROWDER and there is some possibility that these two items may possibly be identical.

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A review of the files of the New York Office reflects that the following amounts of money were paid to EARL BROWDER or his brothers, WILLIAM and WALDO BROWDER by ELIZABETH T. BENTLEY. It will be recalled that these funds were paid to EARL BROWDER at the request of JOHN H. REYNOLDS and said payments were made in cash. b3

June 10, 1946	\$ 200.00
June 21, 1946	200.00
June 26, 1946	300.00
July 11, 1946	250.00
July 18, 1946	250.00
July 25, 1946	250.00
August 1, 1946	550.00
September 3, 1946	500.00
October 1, 1946	500.00
Total	<u>\$3000.00</u>

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CONFIDENTIAL INFORMANTS

The confidential informants mentioned in the report of SA Joseph M. Kelly dated September 3, 1948 at New York, New York are as follows:

- T-1 HENRY P. STEITZ, Assistant Comptroller,
The Chase Safe Deposit Company, Head Office,
18 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.
- T-2 GEORGE FISCHER, Assistant Manager,
Garfield Branch, The Chase Safe Deposit
Company, 200 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.
- T-3 Mr. ROY CLARK, Vice-President, Bank of
New York and Fifth Avenue Bank,
Madison Avenue and 63 Street, New York, N. Y.
- T-4 CARL WEISS, Foreign Department,
Chase National Bank, Head Office,
18 Pine Street, New York, N. Y.
- T-5 HOWARD MEARS, Assistant Manager,
34th Street Branch, Chase National Bank,
40 West 34 Street, New York, N. Y.

The identities of the above individuals are being protected in accordance with the policy of the New York Division to protect the identities of sources of information in local banks.

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